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CHERNENKO LETTER ON CHEMICAL WEAPONS DEPLOYMENT

LD211053 Moscow TASS in English 1044 GMT 21 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow December 21 TASS -- The West German trade union leader Julius Lehlbach wrote a letter to Konstantin Chernenko, voicing deep worry about the presence of many thousands of tons of U.S. chemical agents in West German territory and about the possibility of the outbreak of chemical warfare in Europe. Julius Lehlbach asked for Soviet support for the idea to establish a chemical weapon-free zone in Europe.

Esteemed Mr. Lehlbach,

You touch in your letter upon a very important subject. Chemical weapons, being means of mass destruction, constitute along with nuclear weapons a formidable danger to man. Naturally, broad sections of the West German population are deeply worried by the presence of huge stocks of U.S. chemical weapons in West German territory. Moreover, to all appearances, they are going further to be built up with especially dangerous binary munitions.

This worry, clearly resounding in you letter too, is all the more understandable as beginning with December last year the situation of the Federal Republic became "unique" in a way in Western Europe. It alone has concentrated in its territory U.S. ballistic Pershing-2 missiles and U.S. chemical weapons. The dangerous consequences of this situation both for West Germany itself and for its neighbours are perfectly obvious.

You probably know that the Soviet Union is long proposing to outlaw chemical weapons, to remove them from the arsenals of states. We are prepared to solve this problem either on a global basis or piecemeal. As one of the first steps the USSR and the other socialist countries proposed in January 1984 to reach agreement on freeing Europe of all types of chemical weapons. There is no doubt that agreement on freeing Europe of all types of chemical weapons would facilitate the acceleration of the conclusion of a convention on the prohibition of chemical weapons on a world scale, this being and remaining the ultimate aim of the Warsaw Treaty member states.

They are prepared any moment to exchange views with NATO countries and other European states concerned on the question of freeing Europe from chemical weapons.

However, NATO countries, including the FRG, while hindering a complete prohibition of chemical weapons, refuse to even discuss the proposals pertaining to the European Continent as well.

In these conditions an active stance of all supporters of an early prohibition of chemical weapons acquires special significance. Our common duty is to spare no efforts to rid the earth of that barbaric weapon.

As to the Soviet Union, it will continue to do everything that depends on it to assist the establishment in Europe of a zone free from chemical weapons and would be ready to assume the obligation to respect the status of such a zone, including within the framework of those steps which could be agreed upon by the sides concerned and effectively lead toward the set goal. It is quite understandable that the status of such a zone can be reliably guaranteed only in case similar obligations are assumed by the United States and other states which have their armed forces on the territory of the zone.

I wish you, Mr. Lehlbach, every success in your noble activities in the name of strengthening peace and European security.

Respectfully,

K. Chernenko

BOGACHEV VIEWS WEINBERGER COMMENTS ON SPACE ARMS

LD201644 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1523 GMT 20 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow, 20 Dec (TASS) -- TASS military affairs observer Vladimir Bogachev writes: In his latest speech at the Foreign Correspondents Center in Washington, U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger dealt almost exclusively with explaining the Reagan Administration's plans to develop a large-scale space-based antimissile defense. In actual fact, the Pentagon chief's "arguments" in favor of developing an antisatellite defense system in the United States boiled down to repetitions of Washington's old propagandistic thesis: "towards arms reductions through their initial increase by the United States." And, in this case, it applied to space weapons.

The sole new nuance in the minister's speech was perhaps a certain alteration in his assessment of the USSR-U.S. treaty on the limitation of antisatellite defense systems. If Weinberger was calling this treaty "a pseudo-agreement on arms control" a few weeks ago and saying that Washington would have to find "something better," he was now asserting that work on creating an American antisatellite defense was apparently "in full accordance with the clauses of the antisatellite defense treaty."

As before, the Reagan administration representative appealed to the Soviet Union to give its blessing to the American plans for increasing antisatellite defense.

The question arises as to what the U.S. secretary meant by "the Soviet Union joining the United States" in matters of antimissile defense? Isn't he already counting on the USSR to abandon countermeasures and complacently wait for the United States to create its antimissile shield intended for the dangerous realization of aggression, pinning its hopes on Washington's hypocritical promises "to share the technology for creating large-scale antimissile defense with the world?" If this is so, then these calculations are built on sand.

The USSR's approach to the problem of antimissile defense was quite unequivocally formulated by Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko:

"We are resolutely against the development of broad-scale antimissile defense systems, which cannot be viewed in any other way than as aimed at the unpunished perpetration of nuclear aggression. There is an indefinite Soviet-American treaty on antimissile defense, prohibiting the creation of such systems. It must be rigorously observed. The solemn abandonment of the very idea of deploying antimissile systems in space would meet the spirit and letter of this treaty and the task of guaranteeing the peaceful status of space in the interests of all mankind. Such a step would be seen throughout the world as manifestation of a genuine concern for the peaceful future of mankind."

To adhere to everything positive that was achieved at previous talks, above all at the talks on the limitation of antimissile defense systems and, guided by the relevant agreements, to move consistently towards new agreements -- this is the only promising path towards strengthening peace and security in our world.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA CRITICIZES ROGERS PLAN

PM210944 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Dec 84 Second Edition p 5

[Article by Candidate of Military Sciences Major General F. Gontar: "With a View to Aggression; On New NATO Concept"]

[Text] On the pretext of "the need to modernize conventional armaments and safeguard the security" of Western Europe the recent NATO Council session examined the concept of a "follow-on forces attack" against the Warsaw Pact countries' troops and targets. This concept, also known as the "Rogers Plan," is being presented by Western propagandists as some kind of universal means of "non-nuclear deterrance," of "raising of the nuclear threshold," and so forth. They are shamelessly counting it as a defensive concept and without any explanations are sticking on it a bright but incomprehensible label: "Defense behind enemy lines using conventional weapons." Here it is cynically emphasized that the new concept is virtually capable of strengthening peace and stability in Europe and even globally.

What in fact is the military-political thrust and strategic gist of this concept? On what material base is it built? Is it as "peace-loving" and "defensive" as Western propaganda tries to make out?

The "Rogers Plan" is based on the premises of the U.S. strategy of "direct confrontation" adopted by the Reagan administration in 1981. The nonsensical aim of this strategy was to achieve complete and indisputable military superiority over the Soviet Union and an overt and wide-scale "offensive against socialism on all salients." The main thing in the strategy of "direct confrontation" is preparation for a universal world war using both conventional weapons as well as nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction.

NATO's preparation for a war against the USSR is also at the basis of the concept of the "follow-on forces attack." In terms of content, this concept is a further development of the NATO "flexible response" strategy whose gist comes down to the successive use, during hostilities in Europe, of conventional armaments, tactical nuclear weapons, and, finally, strategic nuclear arms.

Briefly, the gist of the new NATO concept is that the NATO bloc troops should have conventional weapons enabling them, at the very beginning of the unleashing of war in Europe, to deliver preemptive massive strikes not only against troops but also against the most important targets (control and liaison centers, and so forth) deep inside the territory of the Warsaw Pact countries. Here the possibility that NATO might make first use of nuclear weapons is envisaged. In other words, and eminent Western experts admit it, the NATO concept of "follow-on forces attacks" is nothing other than an adaptation to the West European partners' potential of the U.S. "Air-Land Battle" concept elaborated and adopted by the Pentagon in 1982. The U.S. and the NATO concept are based on the gamble on delivering a preemptive strike, preplanned in time and space, using conventional, nuclear, and chemical weapons throughout the full depth of strategic echeloning of the Warsaw Pact countries' troops and against those countries' most important targets.

The Washington strategists needed nearly 2 years to foist their concept onto their European NATO allies. Here the Pentagon alleged that the former NATO concept of "forward defense" was "too defensive" and envisaged using nuclear weapons only when it was impossible to achieve victory in war using conventional weapons. In light of this, the NATO strategists' attempts to dress up the new concept in "defensive clothing" are unsound and aimed at duping the public. In actual fact the "Rogers Plan" requirement that hostilities be shifted deep inside the territory of the Warsaw Pact countries from the moment war is unleashed in Europe is yet another convincing confirmation of the aggressive essence of U.S. and NATO strategy.

By foisting the concept of "follow-on forces attacks" on its NATO allies the U.S. leadership is counting on securing victory in a war in Europe using only conventional and tactical nuclear weapons without resorting to U.S. strategic offensive nuclear forces. It is not hard to discern in this plan an obvious aim: limiting a nuclear conflict to Europe alone, thus warding off a retaliatory responsive strike from U.S. territory.

The allegations of the new concept's authors that the combat potential of a number of models and systems of high-precision conventional weapons, both existing and under development, which in terms of their effectiveness come close to tactical nuclear weapons, will considerably raise the so-called "nuclear threshold" and reduce the risk of nuclear war being unleashed in Europe are utterly phony. What is this about? To implement the "Rogers Plan" it will be necessary to further modernize existing systems of conventional weapons and to create fundamentally new ones. To make more extensive use of the technological potential and financial resources of its West European allies in pursuit of military superiority, the United States has offered them over 30 new extremely expensive systems and models of weapons at various stages of development. And in March 1984 the NATO armament committee session selected 11 projects and programs from this number for accelerated join development.

According to Western press reports, special attention is being paid to the creation of reconnaissance and strike complexes. In a single system they unite electronic and other means for precise target location and highly accurate means for their destruction (guided aerial bombs, ground-launched and air-launched guided ballistic and cruise missiles) with a range of up to 500 km and more. It is planned to use these complexes to destroy important stationary targets (control and liaison centers, nuclear missile weapons and others) and moving armored targets. It is also planned to make extensive use of aircraft and helicopters armed with vacuum bombs and cluster bombs containing a large number of homing submunitions.

It is planned to create high-precision ballistic and cruise missiles with conventional (as a rule cluster) charges, salvo fire systems and homing artillery shells. All these types of weapons come close to small-yield nuclear warheads in terms of their strike capability.

With NATO's adoption of the "follow-on forces attack" concept, Washington has been using demagoguery concerning the "priority importance" of conventional armaments over nuclear ones to seek to involve its European allies still further in the arms race, to interest the military-industrial monopolies in obtaining additional military orders and in deriving superprofits, and to weaken the antinuclear movement in Western Europe. As a whole the implementation of these projects and plans requires enormous expenditure. As Western analysts point out, with a view to backing up the "Rogers Plan," the NATO countries must spend over $1 trillion in the next 6 years just on the modernization of existing conventional armaments and the development of promising ones.

The NATO strategists' arguments that the danger of nuclear war in Europe would be reduced with the new concept's adoption are totally unfounded and deliberately false. The United States and NATO are continuing the deployment of U.S. first-strike missiles in Europe. It is also highly important that, as has already been mentioned above, some models and systems of conventional weapons like vacuum munitions come close to small-yield nuclear warheads in terms of their strike capability. There is a kind of blurring of the border between the capabilities of nuclear and conventional weapons while the use of cruise and ballistic missiles, even non-nuclear ones, against the USSR's nuclear targets increases the risk of nuclear war. That is why the implementation of the new concept would lead not to the raising of the "nuclear threshold," about which the West is now expatiating so much and so hypocritically, but would even, on the contrary, lower it to a menacingly low level. Here it is essential to remember that the United States and the other NATO nuclear powers are categorically rejecting the proposal to follow the USSR's example and undertake to renounce first use of nuclear weapons.

The NATO bloc's adoption of the "follow-on forces attack" concept is a gamble on a surprise attack, on seizing foreign territory. It attests to the further growth of that bloc's aggressiveness. The danger of this concept is that it combines the aims of making first use of nuclear weapons and delivering follow-on attacks using non-nuclear weapons, against targets that include the USSR's nuclear missiles. All this conceals the aggressor's unrealistic hopes of succeeding in avoiding retribution by depriving the Soviet Union of the ability to deliver a retaliatory nuclear strike.

The NATO strategists and policitians, in asserting the new concept of warfare in Europe and creating the material base for it by unleashing a new round of the arms race, have once more revealed their aggressive designs and exposed all the falseness of their "defensive"propaganda. References to "defense" "non-nuclear containment," and "raising the nuclear threshold" serve as a propaganda screen which conceals NATO's frenzied preparation for aggression.

The equilibrium of military forces established between the Warsaw Pact and NATO serve as a decisive factor in preserving international security. Any attempts by the NATO politicians to disrupt this equilibrium in their favor, and the "Rogers Plan" is aimed at achieving precisely this goal, are doomed to inevitable failure.

The USSR will not remain passive in the face of military preparations directed against it. In the complex international atmosphere which has been created, the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government firmly and consistently steer a course toward preserving and strengthening peace and are taking the necessary steps to safeguard the security of our country and its allies.

TASS ASSESSES U.S. STANDS AT 39TH UN SESSION

LD211119 Moscow TASS in English 1052 GMT 21 Dec 84

[Text] New York December 21 TASS -- TASS correspondent Arkadiy Sidoruk reports:

Jeane Kirkpatrick, U.S. permanent representative to the United Nations, tried to pass chalk for cheese at a press conference here devoted to the results of the 39th session of the U.N. General Assembly. She said quite a few words of praise about the U.S. "constructive" contribution to the work of that most representative international forum.

Hard facts, however, testify to the contrary: At the latest session, just as in the past, U.S. diplomats made every effort to prevent the international community from adopting major resolutions to curb the nuclear arms race and to strengthen universal peace and security. The United States and a group of its allies voted 26 times against resolutions aimed at bridling the arms race, and in ten instances found themselves alone in doing so.

The United States is the only country which failed to support the resolution on the use of space exclusively for peaceful purposes, for the good of mankind, which had been tabled by the USSR and which had drawn far-ranging international responses.

Jeane Kirkpatrick did not mention those facts, graphically illustrating the obstructionist position of the United States in the international community and the political isolation of Washington. Neither did she say why the United States refused to support another important resolution tabled by the USSR, the resolution on the inadmissibility of the policy of state terrorism and any other actions of states to undermine the socio-political system in other sovereign states, and why it made futile attempts to block its adoption by the General Assembly.

The U.S. spokesman dodged the question about the rightfulness of the CIA in mining Nicaraguan harbours and publishing an infamous manual for counterrevolutionaries. However, the international community unambiguously qualified those criminal actions of U.S. imperialism as inadmissible acts of international terrorism, for which Washington bore unavoidable responsibility.

Jeane Kirkpatrick insulted UNESCO by characterising that specialized U.N. agency, the activities of which enjoy well deserved recognition all over the world, as a caricature of an international organisation. She openly opposed the just demand of the developing countries, backed by UNESCO, for the establishment of a new international information order, which rejects the "freedom" of the press as it is understood in the West.

PRAVDA CITED ON UN STATE TERRORISM RESOLUTION

LD200635 Moscow TASS in English 0629 GMT 20 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow December 20 TASS -- "Terrorism Should Be Banned" is the headline under which today's PRAVDA carries a commentary on a resolution which was submitted by the delegation of the USSR, adopted by the U.N. General Assembly and is aimed at putting a stop to the policy of state terrorism.

The U.N. General Assembly's resolution which is of fundamental importance will play an important role, as the peoples hope, in the struggle against state terrorism which is practised by the reactionary forces, PRAVDA writes.

The item on state terrorism, the commentary says, was considered by the world community as an important and urgent question. The urgency of the problem is in the events of the recent time when state terrorism and military actions against the sovereignty and political independence of countries and peoples are practised increasingly often in relations between states. Before the eyes of the whole world criminal terrorist acts are committed on a varying scope by individuals and groups and sometimes directly with a wide participation of the armed forces of some states. The U.S. unceremonious interference in Grenada, in Lebanon, and Nicaragua -- are not those the glaring acts of state terrorism? the commentary queries.

The U.S. Administration, PRAVDA states, has made state terrorism one of the main instruments of its foreign policy, trying to spread control over to whole regions, including the Western Hemisphere. Washington does not conceal that it is first of all governments which pursue a consistent anti-imperialist course that should become a target for such strikes.

It is noteworthy, the newspaper observes, that during the constructive discussion of this pressing problem at the United Nations, in the United States itself, which together with its "alerted" allies, gave a hostile reception to the Soviet initiative, a platform was being furnished to "substantiate" state terrorism. High-ranking spokesman of the Department of State showed a particular zeal, openly stating that force and diplomacy should always be hand in glove when it is a question of Washington's course which is intended for both the present-day and for "years to come".

Plans of this kind, PRAVDA writes in conclusion, put one on one's guard and anger the international community. The peace-loving public is satisfied with the fact that the policy and practice of state terrorism as a method of transacting affairs with other countries have been condemned at the United Nations. All states should respect the inalienable right of the peoples to decide their future themselves.

U.S. INTEREST IN GORBACHEV VISIT TO UK NOTED

LD201853 Moscow World Service in English 1610 GMT 20 Dec 84

[Excerpt] The American press, radio, and television give much attention to the visit of a Soviet delegation headed by Mikhail Gorbachev to Great Britain. Here is what Vladimir Gerasichev, our correspondent in New York, reports:

Among the newspapers who gave extensive coverage to the visit of the Soviet parliamentary delegation to London was THE NEW YORK TIMES. It published a detailed summary of Mikhail Gorbachev's speech in the British Parliament. The paper singled out the fact that Mikhail Gorbachev stressed especially the need to prevent the arms race from spreading to space. Such an arms race would be dangerous not only by itself, he said, but would also stimulate the arms buildup in other fields. Observers also pointed to the constructive and calm tone of the speech and the importance and timeliness of the Soviet Union's initiatives aimed at curbing the arms race and ensuring world peace.

DAM SUMMARIZES U.S. FOREIGN POLICY ACHIEVEMENTS

LD201409 Moscow TASS in English 1240 GMT 20 Dec 84

[Text] Washington December 20 TASS -- Stake placed on strength, forcing United States will on other countries, the wish to resolve by force of arms acute problems in various regions -- such were the characteristic features of the United States foreign policy in the outgoing year. Washington intends to stick to this policy in 1985 too. This clearly follows from the remarks made at a press conference here on Wednesday by Kenneth Dam, U.S. deputy secretary of state.

He described the build-up of the U.S. military might as the main "achievement" of the U.S. Administration in the international arena. He claimed that this had alledgedly increased the effectiveness of American diplomacy and made it clear that the United States intends to pursue it "from the positions of strength". He spoke with special satisfaction about a "successful start of the deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe." Kenneth Dam pointed out that a modernization of non-nuclear defence system will be now carried out within the NATO framework. He also conceded that Reagan's star wars plans had aroused concern among America's European allies, but nevertheless declared that work on these programmes would continue.

Going over to the subject of Central America, Kenneth Dam lauded to the skies the "elections" in El Salvador and expressed satisfaction that due to better training and equipment the Salvadorean Army had become now more effective than in the past. It is an open secret that the Salvadorean Army is equipped and trained with the active assistance of the United States in order to suppress the movement of patriotic forces in the country. And albeit Kenneth Dam expressed by word of mouth support for a peaceful settlement of the Central American problems, his crude malicious attacks against revolutionary Nicaragua and the putting forward of conditions unacceptable to it is evidence that the USA is not going to give up its policy of interference in the home affairs of the states objectionable to it in the region and support for the reactionary dictatorial regimes.

Touching upon the Middle East situation, the deputy secretary of state recognized that the outgoing year was far from being the best for the United States diplomacy in the Middle East, and described as diappointing the cancelling of the Israeli-Lebanese agreement. At the same time he stressed that Washington intended, as before, to adhere to the Reagan plan for the Middle East which is known to be aimed at ensuring the implementation of the military-strategic aims of the USA and Israel in that region.

Answering the questions of correspondents, Kenneth Dam expressed opposition to the holding of an international conference on the Middle East with the participation of all sides concerned under the U.S. aegis, for which the General Assembly is known to have issued a call.

Answering a question concerning American-Indian relations in terms of United States military ties with Pakistan, he said among other things that the United States believed that its military aid to Pakistan was not only justified, but also desireable. Kenneth Dam said that he did not foresee any changes in the United States policy vis-a-vis Pakistan. The statement means that Washington will continue military aid to Pakistan which arouses strong protests from India, and other neighbours of Pakistan.

PRAVDA CITED ON U.S. 'SECRET' COMMANDO UNITS

LD200746 Moscow TASS in English 0733 GMT 20 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow December 20 TASS -- The principal task of the Pentagon-created super-secret units of commandoes and their activities indicate that Washington still persists in its unwillingness to abandon its hegemonist ambitions, strengthening the sabotage- and punitive instruments of interference.

This is how the newspaper PRAVDA comments on Pentagon-created special units the personnel of which, as the newspaper NEW YORK TIMES has written, are allowed to wear civilian clothes and even to grow long hair and beards.

The beginning of the creation of such units, PRAVDA writes, was set way back in 1980 after the failure of the attempt at freeing the U.S. hostages who were kept in the U.S. Embassy building in Tehran. As of today, according to U.S. press reports, such units exist in all the armed services of the United States. Their aggregate strength is more than 20,000. Units of the selfsame "Green Berets" and "Rangers" constitute the backbone of those supersecret units in land forces. In the Navy, those are special reconnaissance-and-sabotage detachments ("Sea Lions") and in the Air Force and in the Marine Corps they are designated as special operations units.

The coordination of the actions of all those troops is entrusted to a joint command of special military operations with headquarters at Fort Bragg (North Carolina). The command which was set up at the beginning of this year is subordinated directly to the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

The command has its own proving grounds and firing ranges to test weapons designed by its own specialists as well as its own secret training centres. The budgetary support of the command is quite sizeable -- in the current financial year the Congress appropriated more than 500 million dollars for the operations of the special-purpose troops.

As the U.S. press admits, the ruling circles assign these new units a task to carry our secret operations, and to suppress guerrilla movements -- i.e. the peoples' national-liberation struggle which, in the opinion of the United States, is the most terrible manifestation of terrorism -- in various parts of the globe. The "fighters against terrorism", PRAVDA states, became the direct perpetrators of the actions of Washington which has made international terrorism an instrument of state policy.

The main function of the commandoes, as the newspaper NEW YORK TIMES noted, is physically to remove foreign figures, to seize airfields and other strategically important facilities, and to organize sabotage.

ABLAMOV EXAMINES EXPANDING U.S. 'STEEL WAR'

LD202101 Moscow TASS in English 1224 GMT 20 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow December 20 TASS -- By TASS news analyst Ivan Ablamov

The United States is expanding a "steel war" against other countries. It was announced in Washington yesterday that accords had been reached with seven countries on a voluntary" thirty per cent reduction of their steel deliveries to the American market in 1985. Japan agreed to maintain the restrictions for a period of one year, while Spain, Australia, Brazil, Mexico and others for five years. It would be naive to talk about the "voluntary nature of these cuts, taking into account unceremoniousness of the United States in economic dealings with its partners. It should be mentioned that after Western Europe agreed in 1982 to cut "voluntarily" its steel exports to the United States, Washington recently banned till the year's end and sharply reduced next year's quotes on steel pipe imports from Common Market countries.

America'a largest metallurgical company, U.S. Steel Corp., demanded that the U.S. Department of Commerce raise customs duties on steel imported from Austria, Venezuela, Sweden and several other countries under the pretext that they allegedly dump it on the American market. It is well known what influence American monopolies enjoy with the American Administration.

Double standards of the American authorities, paying lip-service to "free trade" while using protectionist measures for the benefit of American corporations, become particularly visible against the backdrop of these tough steps. The United States in fact wants other countries to bear the losses due to the reduced competitiveness of American steel companies with their obsolete equipment which the United States has no funds to modernize since large sums of money are being devoured by the wasteful arms race.

Washington does not care if its discriminatory measures will affect the industry in Western Europe and developing countries, and increase unemployment. According to Western economists, Western Europe's economic growth, kept back by the tough credit and budgetary policies, will be weak in 1985, while unemployment will grow up to 11.5 per cent of the workforce and reach 20.5 million by mid-1986.

The United States is to no small extent responsible for the situation. By pumping capital from other countries with the help of high interest rates, and thus undermining their trade, the United States is exacerbating the economic difficulties of Western Europe and developing nations.

U.S., USSR YOUTH DELEGATIONS MEET IN SOVIET UNION

PM191241 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 16 Dec 84 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Delegation Visit"]

[Text] A delegation of guardians of the American Young Politicians' Council, which includes activists from the two leading U.S. bourgeois parties, was in the Soviet Union 10-14 December at the invitation of the USSR Committee of Youth Organizations (KMO).

Dialogue was initiated between the USSR KMO and the American council in the early seventies in the interests of improving mutual understanding and cooperation between our countries on the basis of the principle of equality and mutual security.

Subsequently, the U.S. side unilaterally curtailed contacts under pressure from the U.S. authorities. This approach to youth exchange coincided with the cardinal change in the U.S. Administration's foreign policy course. Washington proceeded to wreck accords previously reached in the sphere of nuclear arms limitation, openly declared the acceptability of "limited," "protracted," and even "star" wars using nuclear weapons, and embarked on the deployment of new U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles in a number of West European countries. Within the framework of the "crusade" announced by the Reagan administration, an extensive "psychological" war was launched against the forces of peace and socialism and the national liberation movement.

During the visit by the delegation of American council guardians -- the first in recent years -- the U.S. side advocated the resumption of contacts.

The attention of the members of the American council delegation was drawn to the fact that the principles of peaceful coexistence, equality, and identical security must be observed in USSR-U.S. relations.

Regret was expressed that, despite its recent peace-loving assurances, the U.S. Administration's line on military political questions is still geared to securing military superiority and implementing a position-of-strength policy.

The U.S. side's intention to impose its system on the rest of the world as the obligatory and only possible one was embodied, in particular, in the "program of democracy and public diplomacy" announced by Washington. One example of this "diplomacy" is the subversive activity of right-wing conservative forces in the youth movement, which is manifested in the intention to hold an international conference of the youth of the so-called "free world" next spring.

During the talks the American council delegation was told of the Soviet Union's peace initiatives, which offer prospects of progress, including progress in the sphere of Soviet-American relations. An understanding was reached that the development of USSR-U.S. youth contacts ought to make a positive contribution to improving relations, mutual understanding, and trust. The sides agreed to continue contacts in order to determine possible ways of developing dialogue.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ARKHIPOV VISIT TO PRC

PRAVDA on Departure

PM211026 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Dec 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Trip to PRC"]

[Text] Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, left Moscow 20 December at the invitation of the PRC Government. He was seen off at the airport by Mikhail Kapitsa, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, and other officials as well as Yang Shouzheng, the PRC ambassador to the USSR.

Arrival in Beijing

LD210824 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0800 GMT 21 Dec 84

[Text] Beijing, 21 Dec (TASS) -- The present visit to China is taking place at the invitation of the PRC Government, declared Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, on arrival in Beijing.

In the Soviet Union, he stressed in a press statement, our visit is seen in light of those positive tendencies in Soviet-Chinese relations that have recently been manifested. It is our view that the basic theme of the forthcoming talks and conversations with representatives of the PRC leadership will be questions of the further development of Soviet-Chinese commercial, economic, scientific, and technical links.

We are convinced that there exist great reserves for a further expansion of mutually advantageous businesslike cooperation between the USSR and PRC in various areas.

We thank the PRC Government for the invitation to visit the PRC and express the hope that the meetings and conversations that will be held in China will be useful and will serve to strengthen Soviet-Chinese links and contacts. The development of relations between the USSR and PRC would be not only in the interests of the peoples of our two countries, but also of the cause of international cooperation and peace throughout the world.

At the airport, Ivan Arkhipov was met by Yao Yilin, deputy premier of the PRC State Council, and other officials, as well as by Ilya Shcherbakov, USSR ambassador to the PRC.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF GENERAL VESSEY PRC VISIT NOTED

PM201300 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Dec 84 Second Edition p 3

["Own Information-TASS" report under the "Foreign News" rubric: "Visits"]

[Text] It has been announced in Washington that General J. Vessey, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee, will pay an official visit to China at the beginning of 1985. This was reported by AP.

BIRYUKOV DISCUSSES SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN

LD202108 Moscow TASS in English 2020 GMT 20 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow December 20 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Askold Biryukov writes: It is for the seventh year now that an undeclared war has been continuing against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. It is for the seventh year now that imperialist and reactionary forces have been preventing the Afghan people from enjoying in full the fruits of the April Revolution which has wrested Afghanistan from the fetters of the Middle Ages and opened a road to genuine liberty for its people. Ever new detachments of terrorists and saboteurs trained by American and other foreign instructors are being sent into the DRA from Pakistani territory. The U.S. Central Intelligence Agency and the special services of some other states are putting in their hands ever more advanced weapons, including missiles and chemical weapons. Gangs of mercenaries and homicides are using these weapons to sow death and destruction on Afghan soil.

They are sparing neither a peasant who has been given land by people's government and begun to till it, nor women and children who have started going to school to learn reading and writing, nor teachers who have come to outlying areas to bring the light of knowledge to people who were oppressed by exploiters only yesterday, nor clergymen cooperating with people's government because "the Allah has told us to help the poor, and this is exactly what the new government is doing" Characteristically, it is now no longer a rare occasion that sneaking into the DRA's territory with these cutthroats are agents of the special services of the states engaged in the undeclared war.

The armed interference of the Afghan revolution's enemies is becoming ever more massive. According to American press reports, the United States has set the amount of its aid to Afghan counter-revolutionaries in the new fiscal year at 280 million dollars, or twice as many as in the year which ended on October 1. The number of instructors from the United States, China, Iran, France, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Britain and Japan, who are preparing bandits for infiltration into the DRA, has reached one and a half thousand, while the throughput capacity of their training centers has reached 55,000 people. Clearly attributing this to American aid, Robert Peck, a U.S. deputy assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, said that members of the gangs were now armed much better than in the past and their professionalism had markedly grown.

Calls are being heard from Washington "not to slacken resistance" in Afghanistan and "to put up resistance" till the last Afghan refugee, of whom there are still quite a few at camps in Pakistan. In a parallel effort, to cover up the buildup of armed interference, the position of Washington which is the chief orchestrator of the undeclared war against the DRA is being shrouded in a propaganda fog. Selfsame Peck said that America's aims in Afghanistan remained unchanged and that the United States was pressing for a political settlement of the conflict there through talks. We said hypocritically that Americans hoped that the Soviet Union as well would at least exhibit goodwill towards the process of talks on a political settlement.

Mr. Peck is confusing things, he is deliberately confusing everything. The U.S. aims consist not in facilitating a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan but in carrying on and broadening armed interference in the affairs of that country. In this sense, the U.S. aims really have remained unchanged since the April Revolution. And he meant what he said when he declared that the U.S. Government was determined to continue putting up resistance for as long as the "Afghan people," that is the Washington-nursed terrorists in the camp of Afghan counter-revolution, were prepared to maintain resistance. Peck "doubted" whether the Soviet Union had goodwill in relations to a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan.

But the USSR has, both by word and by deed, been consistently in favour of such a settlement, in particular in support of the proposals of the DRA of May 14, 1980, and August 24, 1981, which formed the basis for talks on such a settlement with Pakistan through a personal representative of the U.N. secretary-general. As to Washington, it has been bringing down the fire of its "heavy artillery" on Pakistan each time a hope began to glimmer for any agreement at the talks because it has been anxious to frstrate the unfolding dialogue and prevent an accord.

A political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan is quite possible and feasible. But to achieve it, it is necessary to solve one question once and for all, namely to put an end to interference in the internal affairs of sovereign Afghanistan. But, it is apparent, this is exactly the thing that Washington does not want.

20TH ANNIVERSARY OF AFGHAN CP COMMEMORATED

Karmal Interviewed

LD200101 Moscow International Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 18 Dec 84

[Text] In the forthcoming period we are going to commemorate a significant anniversary in the history of the Afghan people. Twenty years have passed since the foundation of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. Moscow Radio draws your attention to an interview our correspondent had in Kabul with Babrak Karmal, secretary general of the PDPA Central Committee, and president of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

[Begin Karmal recording in vernacular fading into Hungarian narration]: Judging by its character and aims, our revolution is national and democratic. It is an antifeudal and anti-imperialist revolution. This is also reflected by the party's action program, Babrak Karmal said. The tasks of the party set during the course of the revolution have been expressed in the implementation of a radical transformation in agriculture to eliminate the remnants of feudalism and open the road toward the further development and prosperity of society. That is in harmony with the wishes of million of our peasants. The possibility of realizing these tasks could only be translated into practice through the leadership of the PDPA. Another task of our revolution is to eliminate all feudal institutions, and to end the influence of imperialism and its rule and conspiracy in our country. We must comprehensively develop our national industry and implement a cultural revolution in Afghanistan. All this is an inalienable part of our program, Babrak Karmal stressed. In spite of the fact that, under the leadership of American imperialism, an undeclared war is being waged by imperialist and reactionary forces against the DRA, we are doing everything possible to realize these tasks.

Another important item on the agenda of the national democratic revolution is the solution of the nationalities issue, the Afghan leader noted. We are guided in this by the teaching of the leader of the world's proletariat, Lenin on the subject of the nationalities question. We are also relying on the rich experience of the USSR and, taking into account the peculiarities of our society and the history of Afghanistan, we are carrying out great work in this sphere.

The fundamental direction of our revolution is clear and completely unambiguous: It is to build and complete a new society and eliminate exploitation, Babrak Karmal stressed.

Taking into account in a profound way the historical experience of their country, our party and the entire Afghan people are deeply aware of the fact that the guaranteeing of national independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of the country, just as the realization of the April Revolution's lofty principle can only be put into practice through close unbreakable links and fraternal friendship with the USSR.

We openly declare that the new generation of our country will never forget the unselfish assistance given to Afghanistan by the USSR and the other fraternal socialist countries, Babrak Karmal stressed. We are convinced that the generation to come will live happily, in close friendship with the Soviet people, in the new prosperous Afghan society. In the present era, the USSR is the support of all of mankind in safeguarding the peace and security of peoples, in averting a nuclear catastrophe, and in saving mankind from the arms race, which has been launched by world imperialism, headed by American imperialism and which is endangering peace and world civilization. All the hopes of mankind are attached to Moscow, to the USSR, which is leading the struggle waged for peace, freedom and progress. [end recording]

Niaz Mohmand Interviewed

LD201012 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 19 Dec 84

[Text] We propose that you listen to an interview between our Kabul correspondent Boris Savodyan and Niaz Muhammad Mohmand, an eminent figure in the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. It is devoted to a noteworthy date in the country's history, the 20th anniversary of the PDPA.

[Begin Mohmand speaking in vernacular with superimposed Russian narration] The PDPA was set up at the first constituent congress on 1 January 1965, says Niaz Muhammad Mohmand. Its appearance on the political arena meant that the struggle for our people's happiness, as embodied in a party of the working class and all the working people of the country, had acquired a true political leader.

At the time it was not a numerous party, but the PDPA set about extricating the country from its medieval backwardness and saving people from perpetual need, ignorance, and oppression. They experienced grave trials. There were years of semilegal opposition activity and persecution: persecution by the authorities as well as the mistakes of the initial postrevolutionary years. However, these trials did not break the will of the party and it emerged from them strengthened.

The fact that our revolution ran into fierce and increasing opposition from international imperialism and its allies from the very start, was a serious test, continues Niaz Muhammad Mohmand. They embarked upon large-scale armed interference in the affairs of our homeland. An undeclared war is bringing great suffering to our people, and is diverting a considerable amount of energy and means. However, deception, terror, and medieval (?violence) will never bring victory to our enemies.

Our party has been in existence for 20 years, continues Niaz Muhammad Mohmand. That is a relatively short period in history, but during that time it has achieved a great deal: it has carried out a revolution. It has been in power already for 6 years and is responsible to the people. Their influence on the situation and fate of the country and their significance during these 6 years, surpass any other period in the history of Afghanistan. Today the PDPA is the recognized political vanguard of the working class and all the country's working people. The positive tendencies being observed and the successes in the struggle against counterrevolution, together with the gradual stabilization of economic life and the strengthening of Afghanistan's international position, are graphic confirmation of the correctness of the course that has been chosen.

The first visible fruits of the revolution are strengthening the working people's confidence in the party; through their own experience they are becoming convinced that their age-old aspirations are embodied in the national democratic reforms being implemented by the PDPA. That is why, despite all the trials and difficulties, despite the losses incurred in the struggle against counterrevolution, the PDPA has in the 6 years since the revolution increased from 15,000 to 125,000 members and candidate members. Thirty of the country's nationalities and ethnic groups are represented in it.

There is no doubt that by its anniversary the party will swell its ranks still further and will bring about a qualitative improvement in them. While being subjected to fierce pressure from imperialism and internal reaction, the PDPA and the national patriotic forces that support it look optimistically and confidently to the future. Aid from the Soviet Union, countries of the socialist community, and from all progressive mankind serves as an important source of our revolutionary optimism, Niaz Muhammad Mohmand, a secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, said in conclusion.

TASS REPORTS DRA OFFICIAL PROTEST TO PAKISTAN

LD181129 Moscow TASS in English 1046 GMT 18 Dec 84

[Text] Kabul December 18 TASS -- The foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has made an official protest to Pakistan over the spread of fresh anti-Afghan slanderous allegations aiming to smear this country's peaceful policy in the eyes of world public opinion. It said that Pakistani authorities have distributed a fabrication which falsely claimed that two Afghan warplanes made an air raid on Pakistani territory on December 11, firing missiles at the area of Paywar Kotal. The Afghan Foreign Ministry said that those claims by the Pakistani side were groundless and provocative and designed to heighten tension in relations between the two countries and in the region as a whole. It also said that all responsibility for the consequences of such provocative actions fully rests with the Pakistani authorities.

DEFENDANTS IN SRV 'ESPIONAGE' TRIAL PROFILED

OW190657 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0200 GMT 19 Dec 84

[From the Novosti newscast; Alekseyev video report]

[Text] The trial of members of the espionage and sabotage organization called the United Front of Patriotic Forces for the Liberation of Vietnam with headquarters in Bangkok, ended today in Ho Chi Minh city.

[Alekseyev] On the defendants benches are agents of foreign intelligence services and their accomplices, more than 100 criminals arrested by SRV organs of internal affairs during the 1981-84 period.

Here they are, the leaders and the rank and file subordinates. Mai Van Hanh is one of the leaders. He immigrated to Paris from Vietnam as early as the time of French colonial rule. Then, when the Americans took over the south he again turned up in Saigon. He remained here after the liberation of the south, having been recruited by U.S. intelligence. At the same time he also worked for Chinese intelligence. From Taiwan he received dollars as well as consignments of weapons and enormous amounts of counterfeit Vietnamese currency which he distributed through accomplices in Cholon, the city's Chinese quarter.

Tran Van Ba is one of the rank and file. He served in the police force at the time of U.S. occupation of the south. He fled in 1975, then returned secretly. Murder, robbery, and sabotage in Vietnam's southern provinces are on his record. He was arrested by Vietnamese maritime border troops while attempting to smuggle a large consignment of Chinese-made arms and ammunition into Vietnam in a fishing boat from China's Hainan Island.

Under the evidence against them, most have confessed to their actions and named their sponsors; the obstinate ones have been convicted by the weapons, radio transmitters, and sabotage equipment bearing the brands made in China, the United States, Japan, and Thailand, that were seized during their arrest.

Just and severe punishment awaits them. May there be no rest for the enemies of socialist Vietnam. May the peaceful and creative life of its people be more reliable and tranquil. Counterrevolutionary coups have no future here.

USTINOV MESSAGE GREETS SFRY'S MAMULA

PM201820 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 21 Dec 84 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Admiral of the Fleet Comrade B. Mamula, SFRY federal secretary for national defense

Esteemed Comrade Federal Secretary!

On behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and on my own behalf, I congratulate you and all Yugoslav servicemen on the 43d anniversary of the Yugoslav People's Army.

I express the confidence that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our countries' poeples and armies, relations strengthened in the years of the joint struggle against the fascist invaders, will continue to develop successfully in the interests of the cause of peace and socialism.

I wish Yugoslav People's Army servicemen further successes in improving their military skill for the good of strengthening the SFRY's defense capability.

With communist greetings

Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR defense minister

LCY'S SUKRIJA SENDS TELEGRAM TO CHERNENKO

LD200305 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Dec 84 Morning Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee

Respected Comrade Chernenko, on behalf of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and on my own behalf, I express to you most cordial gratitude for the congratulations sent by the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers on the occasion of 29 November. I take this opportunity to express pleasure at the successful development of relations between the LCY and the CPSU and between our two socialist countries, and also the conviction that they will continue to develop successfully on the well-known jointly established foundations in the interests of the peoples of Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union, and of peace, social progress, and socialism in the world.

Ali Sukrija, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium

USSR THANKS ROMANIA FOR GOSR GREETINGS

AU180959 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 13 Dec 84 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania;

To Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania

On behalf of the Soviet people, the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Council of Ministers of the USSR express gratitude to the RCP Central Committee, the State Council, and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania for the warm greetings and best wishes conveyed on the occasion of the 67th anniversary of the Great October Revolution.

We believe that by strengthening and developing the fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the CPSU and the RCP, between the Soviet Union and Romania, and the efficient cooperation within the Warsaw Pact and CEMA, in the spirit of the basic common documents and understandings achieved at summit meetings in June 1984, we will serve the interests of our peoples, countries, and all the socialist community, the cause of peace and social progress.

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

IZVESTIYA ON TRADE PROTOCOLS WITH HUNGARY, POLAND

PM201641 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Dec 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Cooperation Is Developing"]

[Text] As a result of successfully completed trade talks between USSR and Hungarian Government delegations, a protocol on commodity turnover for 1985 was signed in Moscow on 14 December.

In drawing up the protocol the sides were guided by accords reached at meetings between the leaders of the fraternal parties and countries and also by the decisions of the CEMA countries' economic summit conference.

The protocol takes account of the sides' commitments stemming from the agreement on commodity turnover and payments between the USSR and Hungary for 1981-1985 and other economic agreements, and records the positive results of mutually advantageous economic cooperation achieved during the implementation of the Comprehensive Program for Deepening and Developing the CEMA Countries' Socialist Economic Integration and of the long-term program for the development of specialization and production sharing between the USSR and Hungary.

In accordance with the protocol signed, the volume of reciprocal trade will exceed R9 billion in 1985.

On the basis of the expansion and deepening of production cooperation, reciprocal deliveries of modern machine-building products will further increase in the coming year.

The USSR will supply Hungary with metal-cutting machine tools, electrical engineering and power generation equipment, computers, mining equipment, excavators, road-building machinery, tractors, trucks and cars, subassemblies, and buses.

A significant place in Hungarian machine-building exports to the USSR is occupied by deliveries of buses, gantry and floating cranes, computer equipment, communications equipment, and food and chemical industry and coloring equipment.

The Hungarian side will supply equipment for and provide technical assistance in the modernization and reconstruction of the Likino Bus Plant, the Leninskiy Komsomol Motor Vehicle Plant, and a number of enterprises of the light and food industry in the Soviet Union.

Deliveries of basic types of fuel and raw material goods from the Soviet Union, including oil, petroleum products, natural gas, electricity, ferrous and nonferrous metals, timber, and cotton, which play an important role in ensuring the systematic development of Hungary's national economy, will be continued in 1985.

Cooperation in the production of goods for the agro-industrial complex will continue. Hungarian deliveries of modern poultry-raising equipment, machines for tending crops and for pest control in agriculture, machines for tending vineyards, and combine harvesters for green peas will be expanded, and deliveries of complete stations for the technical servicing and repairs of agricultural machinery will begin.

The protocol envisages an increase in reciprocal deliveries of consumer goods. The Soviet Union will supply Hungary with hosuehold refrigerators, vacuum cleaners, washing machines, cine and photographic equipment, clocks, watches, bicycles, and mopeds.

Hungary will supply the Soviet Union with clothing and knitwear, leather footwear, leather articles, furniture, medicines, and textiles.

During the talks on preparing the protocol, agreement was reached to continue work to expand the commodity turnover between the USSR and Hungary in 1985. The document signed will, in meeting the sides' mutual interests, create a firm basis for the further development of Soviet-Hungarian cooperation. The talks took place in an atmosphere of friendship and comradely mutual understanding.

On the authorization of the USSR Government, the protocol was signed by N.S. Patolichev, minister of foreign trade, and on the authorization of the Hungarian Government by P. Veress, minister of foreign trade.

S. Rajnai, Hungarian ambassador to the USSR, was present at the signing of the protocol.

Trade talks between government delegations of the USSR and Poland ended and a protocol on commodity turnover and payments for 1985 was signed in Moscow on 14 December. The commodity turnover between the two countries will increase by 9 percent compared with 1984 and total R11.7 billion.

The Soviet Union continues to occupy first place in Poland's foreign trade, while Poland ranks fourth among the USSR's trade partners. In drawing up the protocol the sides were guided by accords reached at meetings between the leaders of the fraternal parties and countries and also by the decisions of the CEMA countries' economic summit conference.

The further development of specialization and production sharing, primarily in machine building, is planned for 1985. In this connection reciprocal deliveries of machines and equipment will increase. Poland will import Soviet metal-cutting machine tools, mining, materials-handling equipment, road-building machinery, tractors, agricultural equipment, trucks, cars, and other equipment.

In turn, imports from Poland wil include fishing vessel and ship equipment; machine tool, forging, and pressing equipment; complete sets of equipment for the chemical industry; power generation equipment; electrical engineering goods; instruments; railroad rolling stock; and means of road transport. A considerable place in Polish deliveries is taken up by various kinds of equipment for projects nearing completion or new projects under the current 5-year plan.

Deliveries from the Soviet Union will, as in the past, meet a significant proportion of Poland's requirement for basic fuel and raw material goods: oil and petroleum products, natural gas, iron-containing raw materials, pig iron, ferrous and nonferrous metals, manganese and chromium ores, ferroalloys, chemical goods, timber, cellulose, cotton, and much more. Poland will supply the USSR with hard coal, sulfur, varnishes and paints, and chemicals.

The protocol provides for the expansion of cooperation in the production and deliveries of agricultural machines and goods for the agro-industrial complex, and especially for the implementation of the Food Program. Increased reciprocal deliveries of consumer goods are also planned.

Proceeding from its desire to give Poland economic aid and support, the Soviet Union will, as in past years, grant Poland credit to balance reciprocal settlements under the 1985 protocol.

The new Soviet-Polish trade protocol will create a firm basis for the all-around development of the national economic collaboration between the two countries. The implementation of the commitments for reciprocal deliveries of goods envisaged under the protocol will promote the fulfillment of the national economic plans of the USSR and Poland and contribute to the fuller satisfaction of the growing needs of the two countries populations.

The talks were held in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and comradely cooperation.

The protocol was signed by N.S. Patolichev and T. Nestorowicz, Polish minister of foreign trade.

USSR, POLAND INITIAL TREATY ON SEA DEMARCATION

LD202310 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1425 GMT 20 Dec 84

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Dec (TASS) -- A treaty has been initialed here between the USSR and the PPR on demarcation of the territorial sea (territorial waters), the economic zone, zone of sea fishing and continental shelf in the Baltic Sea.

TRUD CITES POLISH PAPER ON WALESA REMARKS

PM201329 Moscow TRUD in Russian 20 Dec 84 p 3

[Text] Warsaw December 19 TASS -- Today's TRYBUNA LUDU carries a comment on the statements made to Western correspondents by Walesa who had been leader of the former "Solidarity". He deliberates on Poland's future, attacks the trade union movement in Poland, and lauds so-called "underground structures" -- counterrevolutionary groupings acting against the interests of the Polish People's Republic.

We are faced again with declarations on actions that once caused disturbances, tension, upheavals, and personal grief in the country, actions which threatened the fundamental national interests of the Polish People's Republic, **the newspaper** writes. It is sad to read all these statements by Walesa and certain other leaders of the former "Solidarity" who speak from positions of hostility to the reality in Poland. They have understood nothing and can offer nothing but hackneyed phrases and slogans, denying everything but the readiness to strike blows at today's Poland.

WATER MANAGEMENT ACCORD WITH GDR SIGNED

LD202248 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2100 GMT 20 Dec 84

[Text] An agreement on scientific and technical cooperation between the GDR and the USSR in water management up to 1990 was signed in Moscow today. The ministers, Dr Hans Reichelt and Nikolay Vasilyev, who signed the document stressed the great value of cooperation in this field at the end of their talk. The joint efforts are being concentrated on a more rational use of water in industry and the application of new scientific and technical knowledge in industry and agriculture. Cooperation in water protection and waste water treatment is also to be expanded.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON GORBACHEV VISIT TO UK

Gorbachev, Officials Discuss Trade

LD201618 Moscow TASS in English 1606 GMT 20 Dec 84

[Text] London December 20 TASS -- Today Mikhail Gorbachev, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who is heading the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation visiting here, met with Paul Channon, British minister of state, Department of Trade and Industry, and had a conversation with him.

The state of bilateral trade relations and prospects for their development were discussed. During the discussion it was pointed out that 1983-1984 saw an increase in goods turnover between the two countries. Talks are now under way between Soviet organisations and British firms on new projects of cooperation. The sides declared in favour of maintaining trade-and-economic, scientific-and-technical contacts on the basis of mutual benefit and without introducing artificial restrictions to them. Taking part in the conversation with Paul Channon were Nikolay Komarov, first deputy minister of foreign trade, Viktor Popov, the ambassador of the Soviet Union to the United Kingdom, and Vladimir Ivanov, the trade representative of the USSR in Britain.

Gorbachev Visits Car Plant

LD210548 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 20 Dec 84

[From the Vremya newscast; Boris Kalyagin video report]

[Excerpt] Today the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation led by Comrade Gorbachev visited the Austin Rover car plant, which belongs to the state-owned company, British Leyland. It is located in Cowley, a suburb of Oxford. The USSR flag was hoisted on the flagstaff of the enterprise to mark the arrival of the Soviet ministers.

The Soviet parliamentarians were welcomed by the heads of the corporation. They told him about the firm's activities. British Leyland is one of Britain's oldest car plants. More than 100,000 people work at its enterprises, which are located not only in Britain but also abroad. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and the other members of the Soviet delegation took a look at the use of robots and flexible production systems in the production process. In conversation with Comrade Gorbachev, the heads of the firm spoke of their interest in cooperation with Soviet organizations.

Also today a luncheon was given in honor of the Soviet parliamentary delegation on behalf of the London Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the British-Soviet Chamber of Commerce and the Confederation of British Industry. In welcoming the visitors from the USSR, Lord Jellicoe, chairman of the British Overseas Trade Board, spoke out in favor of the broadening of trade and economic relations between Britain and the Soviet Union. A speech in reply was made by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev.

Gorbachev Addresses UK Businessmen

LD202134 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1806 GMT 20 Dec 84

[Text] London December 20 TASS -- A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet headed by Mikhail Gorbachev, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and chairman of the Foreign Relations Commission of the Soviet of the Union, now in Great Britian on an official visit, had a meeting today with representatives of the London Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the British-Soviet Chamber of Commerce, and the Confederation of British Industry.

The meeting was attended by the heads of major industrial companies and trade, commercial, and financial organizations. The head of the Soviet delegation was warmly greeted by Lord Jellicoe, chairman of the British Overseas Trade Board.

M.S. Gorbachev delivered a speech to the representatives of British business circles. Addressing those present, he said:

The organizations that you are in charge of and the many industrial and commercial companies and banks are well known in the Soviet Union as reliable partners in the field of Anglo-Soviet trade, economic, scientific, and technological links, and as supporters of the ancient and good traditions in this sphere of importance for our countries and peoples.

Our delegation has arrived in Great Britain to meet with our colleagues -- British parliamentarians and other political and state leaders -- and to exchange views on topical international problems, above all ways of easing international tension, and on Soviet-British relations.

We held a useful and, in our opinion, highly topical conversation with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. In the part of the conversation that applied to bilateral relations, we reached a consensus that Anglo-Soviet relations should take a new, positive road. This also applies to commercial and economic relations. Experience shows that freezing relations between the Soviet Union and Great Britain does not lead to anything good. Neither you nor we benefit from that. I would like to stress that this was one of the main thoughts expressed in the message of the head of our state and party, Konstantin Chernenko, to the British prime minister.

There have been a lot of examples of positive fruitful cooperation over the past 60 years. I believe you will agree with me as to how important it is to develop such traditions, to strengthen cooperation and mutual understanding at such a complex and important moment the European Continent and the whole world are experiencing now.

I am sure that I will express not only my own conviction when I say that the European public and the whole world community are feeling the growing tension more and more acutely, literally with every day, and, also, I would say, the lack of accord between the current international situation and the objective interests of mankind and the requirements of the nuclear age.

As to the Soviet Union, it advocates that it is necessary to ward off the threat of nuclear war, to stop the arms race and to create an atmosphere of confidence between all countries and peoples. The main task now is to prevent a nuclear catastrophe. The Soviet Union recently proposed to the United States to open new negotiations that would embrace, in a package, questions of nonmilitarization of outer space, reduction of strategic nuclear armaments and medium-range nuclear systems. We are ready to elaborate the most radical decisions on these questions.

Reciprocal steps on the part of the West, of the United States above all, are necessary to bring about these and other of our proposals aimed at eliminating the nuclear threat. The future will show whether the U.S. Administration will take a truly constructive stand this time.

In his address to the British reader in the book recently published in Britain, head of the Soviet state Konstantin Chernenko stated: "The British, and indeed, all people on earth, may rest assured that the USSR will honestly and constructively cooperate with all states prepared to help lessen international tensions by practical steps and create an atmosphere of trust in the world."

I shall add that in his message to Margaret Thatcher it is overtly stated that the Soviet Union remains true to the aims and ways of peaceful cooperation of European states. It is exactly on this platform that we built and will be building our foreign policy.

The efforts of all countries large and small, and of all peoples, are needed in the struggle for peace, to avert nuclear war. In the present tension-ridden world, no one can allow himself to stand aloof from the struggle to avert war.

At the meeting with you I would particularly like to stress the increased political role of business ties. You see, life itself confirms that the creation of a material base to consolidate and deepen detente is not possible without firm, stable international economic relations. The understanding of this fact, realism in politics, have made it possible to work out a program which has found embodiment in one of the most important political documents of the postwar period, the Helsinki Final Act. It contains both the main principles and guidelines for equal, mutually beneficial cooperation between countries with different social systems.

How do international economic relations look to us? We have often expressed views on this question. At the economic summit of CEMA member-countries last summer the need was stressed to observe the pledges that have been adopted in international economic relations, to remove discrimination, not to allow the use of economic levers as a means of political pressure and interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states. You will agree that the realization of such principles would undoubtedly promote the establishment of normal, businesslike relations. There would be a gain for everybody and moreover a weighty one, from relations on such a basis.

The head of the delegation continued: In developing economic cooperation, partners want to know as much as possible about one another. Businessmen, and this is perfectly natural, trust more not in words but in concrete facts and figures. As far as we are concerned, I will cite some data that characterizes the economic, scientific, and technological potential of the USSR.

At the moment the USSR produces a fifth of all industrial products in the world. I will not name here all the industries in which the Soviet Union occupies a leading place in the world, but I will say that it also applies to the extraction of mineral resources, and to power engineering, including atomia, and to many branches of machine building.

In order to illustrate the dynamism of the Soviet economy I will cite one figure: The volume of industrial production in the current 5-year plan exceeds the figure for all the three prewar 5-year plans put together.

Work is now being actively carried out on the draft basic guidelines for the country's economic and social development for 1986-1990, and for the longer term right up to the end of the century. How do we see this program? Preparation of the materials has not yet been completed, but one may speak of its fundamental directions. In short, these will be years of confident rate of growth and the dynamic development of all branches of the national economy and the further raising of the material well-being of the Soviet people.

We are confident of our potential to solve for ourselves issues arising from our national economy. At the same time we do not rule out the broadest cooperation with foreign firms, including British ones.

No country or group of countries is able now to have a monopoly of the achievements of the scientific-technical revolution. What is required is broad international cooperation, and, in our opinion, there are opportunities for this to be achieved. Let us have greater realism and mutual trust, gentlemen.

Our plans are reliable reference points for all who wish to cooperation with the Soviet Union. I would like to make the point that substantial attention in these plans will be paid to the USSR's foreign economic ties. "The capitalist states, stressed our head of state, K.U. Chernenko, "should know that, where there is reciprocity, they will always find in the Soviet Union an honest and well-disposed partner ready to develop cooperation on the basis of equal rights and mutual benefit."

And now, for the current state of Soviet-British trade and economic relations, said M.S. Gorbachev. Their path has not been an easy one; they have had their ups and downs, serious complications, and periods of intensification. The general trend toward businesslike cooperation between our countries became distinct toward the end of the 1970's, when the atmosphere of detente facilitated an expansion and strengthening of the mutually advantageous economic ties among states with different social systems. Let me mention the 1974 agreement on the development of economic, scientific, technological, and industrial cooperation and the long term program of 1975 for the development of economic and industrial cooperation that determined the main directions of our ties for the long-term future.

Long-term agreements have been concluded between Soviet foreign trade organizations and a number of British companies: John Brown, ICI, Shell, and Courtaulds. The total number of British companies involved in trade with the USSR has exceeded 1,500. All this makes it possible to arrive at the conclusion that Soviet-British trade and economic ties can develop on a large scale and, of course, to the mutual benefit of both sides.

While appraising the experience gathered in a positive way, one also has to say something about problems and difficulties. Quantitative restrictions affecting importation of a number of Soviet goods into Great Britain remain in force to this day. The so-called anti-dumping procedures are applied to our traditional exports. Conditions of financing British exports to the USSR have grown worse.

We have always stressed that all manner of artificial restrictions in foreign economic ties bring no benefits to the trading partners and contradict the long-term interests of developing cooperation. I think that you, likewise, share this point of view.

I think it necessary to emphasize the important role the standing inter-governmental Soviet-British commission for scientific, technological, trade, and economic cooperation plays in the cause of development of mutually advantageous cooperation. While examining the questions of Soviet-British trade economic relations with Mrs Thatcher, we came to the conclusion that it is necessary to improve them. Naturally, the commission, too, should have its say here.

I will not be mistaken if I say that a majority of the representatives of Great Britain's business world present in this hall are in favor of expanding the scale of mutual trade. This matter is realistic. At the present time, for instance, talks are under way on deliveries of British machines and equipment, worth in total many hundreds of millions of rubles, to the Soviet Union.

In the conversation with Mrs Thatcher I voiced the opinion that trade between the two countries could be increased by 40-50 percent in the very near future.

The possibility opens up for British firms to take part in setting up and modernizing motor vehicle, chemical, oil, gas, food and light industries, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, and engineering enterprises as well as in projects envisaged in the USSR's Food Program for the period up to 1990. In October 1984 British companies were invited to put forward tenders for participation in construction in the USSR of two major chemical complexes for production of polyester fibers and polyolefins. The total cost of these projects amounts, to quite a sizeable sum.

The head of the delegation said that during a visit to the ICI company, the Soviet side asked the firm's management to think about designing and constructing in the USSR, as a "turnkey" project, a complex to produce certain types of herbicides and pesticides we need in order to introduce intensive technology in agriculture.

Let me note that in this context large possibilities open up not just for large but also for medium-size and small British firms, and I emphasize this deliberately. Naturally, success for British firms on the Soviet market will depend on the competitiveness and timeliness of what they have developed and also on financing conditions.

It is necessary to give trade and economic cooperation a steady and forward looking momentum, adn to create an atmosphere that would facilitate this process. It is no secret that certain circles in the West strive to portray the Soviet Union's readiness to take part in the process almost as a sign of weakness. The opponents of "economic detente" -- and unfortunately, they are still not extinct in the world -- try to turn trade with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries into a kind of instrument of political pressure.

One also comes across allegations that purchases of licenses and patents in the West ensure for the Soviet Union access to the most up-to-date technology, which, they say, it is unable to design itself. This point of view is deeply erroneous. We have proven repeatedly that the reverse is the case.

The Soviet Union's achievements in the field of theoretical and applied sciences have met with recognition throughout the world. Today, too, the Soviet Union is capable of solving the most complicated scientific and technological tasks.

The view that trade between East and West benefits socialist countries alone, is, in my view, just as groundless. Businessmen present in this hall know very well that trade can only be mutually advantageous. It has been known from time immemorial that you cannot make a deal without getting mutual advantages. Likewise, there is no side that will agree to trade to its own detriment.

Discrimination in trade harms above all those who initiate it, since it rebounds on them through loss of profitable orders.

British business circles could not but have noticed this, too. As a result of this policy, by 1982 trade between the USSR and Great Britain was almost 20 percent less than it had been in 1979. Only this year will trade between our countries evidently reach the 1979 level. Great Britain, which once held one of the top positions in trade with the USSR, came seventh among the USSR's trading partners in the industrially developed capitalist countries in 1983 while in 1982 it even came ninth.

The policy of embargoes and sanctions that certain people resort to from time to time is aimed, frankly speaking, not only against the socialist countries. It is designed also to weaken competitors, including West European ones.

We give our due to the efforts by those British companies who, despite certain pressure, are guided by common sense and the commercial interest and trading traditions of your country and continue honestly and conscientiously to fulfill their obligations in trade with the Soviet Union.

In conclusion, I should like to stress the thought with which I started my speech, which is that the development of Soviet-British links will promote the improvement of the overall political climate and the creation of an atmosphere of trust and constructive cooperation between East and West as a whole.

You have a saying in Great Britain that "after the rain comes the fine weather." That saying reflects the optimism inherent in your people. For all one's optimism, however, one should not hope that fine weather in relations between countries will come by itself, without reciprocal efforts.

M.S. Gorbachev expressed gratitude for the attention and hospitality granted to the delegation.

Those present listened to the speech by the head of the delegation with interest and applauded several times.

London Embassy Reception

LD202009 Moscow TASS in English 1948 GMT 20 Dec 84

[Text] London December 20 TASS -- The USSR Embassy in Great Britain gave today a reception in connection with the staying in Great Britain on an official visit of a delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet headed by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Commission of the Soviet of the Union Mikhail Gorbachev.

Present at the reception which passed in a warm atmosphere were Defence Secretary Michael Heseltine, "shadow" foreign secretary Denis Healey, MP's, representatives of the business circles, workers in science and culture, heads of societies of cultural ties with the USSR and British-Soviet friendship.

Gorbachev, Channon Speak at Dinner

LD210807 Moscow TASS in English 0805 GMT 21 Dec 84

[Text] London December 21 TASS -- The concluding dinner was given on behalf of the British Government on Thursday at the Lancaster House in honour of Mikhail Gorbachev, leader of the delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet, member of the Politbureau and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The delegation are paying an official visit to Britain at the invitation of the British Parliament.

The dinner was attended by members of the Soviet delegation and deputies to the British Parliament.

Welcoming the Soviet visitors, Trade Minister Paul Channon noted that much importance was attached in Britain to the official visit of the Soviet delegation.

Among diverse traditional contacts between Britain and your country, he continued, trade has some of the longest histories. Our long-time trade relations are rooted in the mutual desire to improve the living conditions of the peoples of the two countries.

The minister recalled that of all the West European countries, Britain was the first to sign a trade agreement with the Soviet Government. He said in this context that the 60th anniversary of diplomatic relations between Britain and the Soviet Union had been marked this year. Throughout that period, trade was the foundation for the development of British-Soviet economic cooperation.

Paul Channon voiced regret that during the past few years the volume of bilateral trade had not been growing at a desireable pace. On this road, he stated, we yet have to do a good deal. The visit of the Soviet delegation, according to him, was given an impetus to bilateral efforts in that field. [sentence as received] The trade secretary stressed that the visit would also contribute to the development and expansion of sound economic relations and expressed the hope that fruitful business contacts between Britain and the USSR would grow for mutual benefit.

Mikhail Gorbachev said in his speech:

The Soviet delegation had useful meetings with British parliamentarians. There was a substantive conversation with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. We highly appreciate it that our visit started precisely with that conversation.

I cannot help voicing satisfaction with conversations with other Cabinet members, including you, Mr Channon. Today we met businessmen and, according to our mutual opinion, it also was a constructive conversation. I think that during these days both sides were able not merely to make each other's acquaintance but also to compare their views of world developments and of the condition of and prospects for Soviet-British relations.

These views continue to differ on a number of issues. At the same time we think it necessary to note that viewpoints were identical on many important problems. I would name as the foremost problem among them our common concern with the present-day complex and dangerous international situation and awareness of the need to look for ways to lessen tension and to remove the threat of nuclear war.

We hope that we have been able to make the British aware of the Soviet people's desire for peace, their goodwill attitude to the British people, and we are taking back home the impression that similar sentiment towards our people are entertained in Britain.

Attempts to extend ideological disputes into the sphere of state-to-state relations are alien to our policy, Mikhail Gorbachev continued. It is madness to try to settle relations between social systems with the help of force in the nuclear age.

The socialists countries have more than once expressed their conviction that no problems, including the historical dispute between socialism and capitalism, can be solved militarily. This is what we have spoken of much here, in Britain, during the visit, and, as it seems to us, have met with understanding. It is time to draw general conclusions from all this and to carry them into life.

Nowadays no one can ensure one's own security to the detriment of the security of other states. Peaceful coexistence is the only reasonable way out. This notion is the basic principle of world politics which has been recorded, in particular, in the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference. The Soviet Union -- and we have repeatedly stated this -- is for a resumption of political dialogue, for pratical and businesslike cooperation with other countries. Herein is the essence of our policy.

We come out in favour of a dialogue between West and East, for talks, but for such talks which would not become a screen, as has been the case earlier, for a build-up of the race of arms, including nuclear-missile ones. We are for talks in the condition of equality, regard for mutual interests, and the observance of the principle of undiminished security.

The conduct of a dialogue presupposes a certain degree of mutual confidence. At present one has to rebuild confidence to a considerable extent -- too much has been destroyed as a result of the course towards confrontation, towards stirring up hostility, and sometimes hatred with regard to other countries.

Words alone are not enough to restore the lost trust, the head of the Soviet delegation stated. This is well understood in the Soviet Union. As it was stated recently by the head of our party and state Konstantin Chernenko, we "have done and will do everything depending on us to improve the planet's political climate and avert the danger overhanging mankind."

Some time ago the Soviet Union suggested to the United States to commence talks on nuclear and space arms. These are absolutely new talks that will encompass both the question of averting the militarisation of space and questions of nuclear arms (both strategic and medium-range). Moreover, all these questions are to be discussed and solved in interconnection. This comprehensive approach is prompted by the need of urgent and effective measures to prevent a further destabilisation of the strategic situation and to avoid new spirals of the arms race.

By virtue of objective reasons the solution of the question of space arms is of key importance here.

Success at the talks proposed by us depends on whether the United States will take this time a realistic position or not. Despite difficulties we look ahead with optimism.

Mikhail Gorbachev stressed that the further development of trade and economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and Britain would not only accord with the interests of the peoples of both countries but would also serve as a contribution to the improvement of the situation in Europe, to the creation of an atmosphere of greater trust between states.

The head of the delegation raised a toast to the strengthening of relations between the Soviet Union and Britain.

Gorbachev Arrives in Scotland

LD211123 Moscow TASS in English 1118 GMT 21 Dec 84

[Text] Edinburgh December 21 TASS -- The USSR Supreme Soviet Delegation led by Mikhail Gorbachev, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, arrived here today.

At the airport of Edinburgh, the capital of Scotland, the Soviet delegation was met by George Younger, secretary of state for Scotland, and by other officials.

UKRAINE WORKERS COLLECT FUNDS FOR BRITISH MINERS

LD202252 Moscow TASS in English 2210 GMT 20 Dec 84

[Text] Kiev December 20 TASS -- Meetings of solidarity with striking British miners continue in the Donetsk coal basin (the Ukraine). Such meetings attended by more than 100 thousand workers altogether were held at 15 coal mines of the Voroshilovgrad region in the east of the Donetsk coal basin today.

The participants in the meeting collected 115 thousand roubles as relief to the striking British miners.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON MINTOFF, DELEGATION IN USSR

PRAVDA reports Tikhonov Speech

PM201530 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Dec 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report on speech delivered by N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, at 18 December Kremlin Dinner in honor of Maltese Premier Mintoff under general heading "In a Friendly Atmosphere"]

[Text] N.A. Tikhonov's Speech

We are glad, he said, to greet the head of the Maltese Government, Mr Dominic Mintoff, and all the representatives of friendly Malta present here.

Your visit to Moscow and the Soviet-Maltese talks are an important indicator of the significance which both sides attach to the further development of friendly relations in the interests of both countries' peoples and the cause of peace. I would like once more to assure you that the Soviet Government, in the spirit of our good traditions and mutual respect, is prepared to give this very assistance.

In recent years Soviet-Maltese trade relations have developed markedly. Last spring an important document on mutual trade was signed between the Soviet Union and Malta, opening up good prospects for expanding bilateral trade and economic relations. On this basis a fivefold increase in the volume of reciprocal trade can be achieved in the next 3 years.

Other fields are also being defined in which Soviet-Maltese cooperation is already underway and can be developed confidently. They include building ships in Malta for the Soviet Union, assistance in the development of Maltese industry, air communications, health, and cultural exchanges.

Our talks today, and they touched on questions of bilateral relations and of the international situation, will undoubtedly produce useful results. They have confirmed the proximity or coincidence of the positions of the USSR and Malta on a number of very important international problems.

The policy of neutrality and nonalignment that Malta pursues and its efforts to strengthen international security enjoy respect in the Soviet Union.

It is here that the broadest field exists for constructive activity and collaboration between states -- be they big or small, island or continental states. The international situation, complicated through the fault of imperialism, urgently demands this.

The world's peoples remember how dearly World War II, unleashed by Hitler's fascism, cost them. It cost the Soviet Union over 20 million lives and uncounted suffering and destruction. The Maltese people, who struggled bravely during the war on the side of the anti-Hitler coalition, also paid their price, and a considerable one. We must not allow the sacrifices suffered by the peoples for the sake of the great victory over fascism to have been in vain; the world's slide toward nuclear catastrophe can and must be halted.

The Soviet Union, as Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko stressed recently, is consistently seeking to ensure that nuclear weapons are never put to use again and that the paramount human right, the right to life, is really safeguarded.

We believe in the triumph of this line and we are fully determined to achieve substantial headway in reducing the danger of the outbreak of war. That is also our approach toward the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. talks. Their aim is to reach mutually acceptable accords on the entire complex of questions concerning nuclear and space weapons. The solution of these very important tasks can be achieved if the U.S. Administration displays the will for honest and serious talks this time.

The Soviet Union knows well the active and positive part which Malta plays in the all-European process, in particular within the framework of the efforts which are being made by the group of neutral and nonaligned states. The speediest transition to specific talks at the Stockholm conference and the reaching, at it, of important accords on confidence-building and security measures in Europe of a political, international-law, and military-technical nature are of particular importance right now. The relevant Soviet proposals, which take account of the interests of the conference's other participants, are well known.

Malta is situated at the very center of the Mediterranean, a region characterized by the conservation of a high level of tension. The halting of the buildup of military activeness in this region by the United States and its allies would help to reduce this tension. The deployment of U.S. cruise missiles in Sicily in the immediate vicinity of Malta and the states of North Africa and the East Mediterranean intensifies the threat to this region's security many times over.

The Soviet Union, like Malta, is in favor of the Mediterranean region being a zone of peace and cooperation. Important significance on this plane would attach to the implementation of the special proposals we put forward previously, whose thrust comes down to limiting the naval activity of foreign states in the Mediterranean, preventing the creation of foreign military bases and the deployment of nuclear weapons here, not threatening to use force, and not interfering in the internal affairs of the states situated here. We are in favor of the nuclear powers undertaking to renounce the use of nuclear weapons against any Mediterranean country forbidding these weapons to be deployed in it.

Nor can we fail to see that the dangerous seat of tension in the Near East, which has been in existence for nearly 4 decades now, is not subsiding, either. There is one reason for this: Israel's unceasing aggression against the Arab countries and peoples and U.S. attempts to place this country under its direct military and political control. U.S. hegemonistic aspirations are further merging with the Israeli ruling circles' expansionist policy.

The entire course of events in the Near East convinces us that the region's problems can only be resolved fairly through the efforts of all interested sides including, of course, the PLO.

We recently put forward specific proposals on this score providing for a practical mechanism for a Near East settlement: the convening of an international conference. The Soviet initiative met with wide support from the Arab states, and not just them. It is a matter of using every opportunity, of pooling all efforts to advance a practical settlement in the Near East on a fair and lasting basis.

The Soviet Union proceeds from the firm conviction that there are no complex international problems that cannot be resolved by negotiations on the basis of parity and with a full consideration for the peoples' vital interests and the interests of peace and international security.

In conclusion I would like to say that the common interest of our countries' peoples in strengthening world peace and expanding international cooperation serves as a reliable base for developing friendly Soviet-Maltese relations. We are convinced that in the field of trade and in establishing Malta's national industry, and in the sphere of culture and science, our bilateral cooperation will find new forms in which to manifest itself in forthcoming years. We hope that the talks that have taken place will help this.

N.A. Tikhonov proposed a toast to the health of Mr Dominic Mintoff, prime minister of Malta, to the health of all the Maltese guests present, to the Maltese people's welfare and prosperity, and to Soviet-Maltese cooperation in the interests of the consolidation of peace.

PRAVDA Reports Mintoff Speech

PM201705 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Dec 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report on speech delivered by Maltese Premier D. Mintoff at 18 December Kremlin dinner in his honor under general heading "In a Friendly Atmosphere"]

[Text] D. Mintoff's Speech

I and all members of the Maltese delegation, he said, express sincere thanks for the warm and hospitable reception you are giving us in Moscow. As this is the first official meeting between a prime minister of the young Republic of Malta and the heroic people of the USSR, it is entirely appropriate to cover in brief the most important events thanks to which our paths have finally crossed.

For the past 15 years the Government of the Maltese archipelago has been in the firm hands of the Maltese labor movement. The movement's political organization, the Labor Party, was officially created soon after World War I. Its trade union wing, the General Workers' Union, arose at the end of World War II.

A little group of small islands, strategically located in the central Mediterranean, with a population of one-third of a million people who have miraculously retained their identity after many centuries of foreign rule and oppression, became the arena for our movement's activity. Our natural deep-water harbors, nature's only gift to our people, were a political magnet that inexorably attracted a constant succession of conquerors: Greeks, Carthaginians, Romans, Arabs, Normans, Spaniards, chivalric orders, Napoleon's legions, and the British.

Under the British the Maltese people became robots designed to ensure the irreproachable functioning of the largest and most powerful of the bases encircling the whole world and safeguarding the empire's security. Those who now so zealously proclaim the human rights inherent in the Western parliamentary system would do well to recall that back in 1933, when Mussolini was knocking on our door, our moral enslavement was so complete that the courts considered it legally justified to sentence Maltese workers to prison for the "monstrous crime" of reading the works of Sydney Webb, Bernard Shaw, Tolstoy, and Marx.

The chains which fettered us in daily life were even stronger. English was imposed on us as our official language, the only trade was with Britain and the countries of the British empire, and the chief and almost sole employment for the country's population was the repair of warships and work as servants at British garrisons. When the British were not at war or were merely preparing for war this led to universal unemployment, which generated mass emigration.

Nonetheless our morale was strong enough to prevent us from succumbing to the crude pressure and to reject the flattering promises of the fascism of Mussolini, who regarded Malta as an inalienable part of Italian territory. During World War II our people struggled with other peoples against Hitler and Mussolini.

Then came the long period that has been dubbed "the cold war" during which the Soviet Union and the socialist countries focused their efforts on strengthening their internal revolutionary gains and building a powerful socialist economy, but Malta was kept firmly in the capitalist camp. The island's heroic services during the war, when it was an unsinkable aircraft carrier, prompted the NATO wise guys to think of deploying their headquarters for Europe's southern zone there. At the same time that it was decided with regard to one after another of the British colonies that they could be dispensed with and could be given their political independence, the NATO allies believed without exception that the existence of an overtly colonial system in European Malta was an essential cornerstone in the foundation of their European security.

In 1958 the British Government, faced with the demand for independence from the labor movement, destroyed all vestiges of local autonomy, introduced martial law, and granted the British governor and commander in chief of all British troops on the island emergency powers with regard to the Maltese people's lives and property. For many years the Catholic Church, the British imperialists, and NATO's "defenders of human rights" acted as companions in the very center of the Mediterranean, which was being rent to pieces by fratricidal hostility as a result of the capitalists' intrigues and machinations.

In 1964 the British Government announced Malta's constitution, which on paper created the semblance of granting independent status but in reality perpetuated the rule of the Catholic Church and enshrined the creation of the British base and the deployment of headquarters of the NATO supreme command for southern Europe.

When, in 1971, the Maltese Labor Party won the elections, the British Government was obliged to withdraw and NATO was obliged to remove its headquarters. After many months of complex talks the British and their NATO allies accepted the terms of a 7-year interim agreement which, in particular, provided for the gradual reduction of the British base's military might right up to its total abolition. In this agreement we put forward the proposition that in no circumstances was Britian to be able to use its military establishments in Malta against any Arab state. This enabled our people to reforge the fraternal ties of their relations with Libya and all Arab states, to establish firm friendship with countries, to join the Nonaligned Movement, and to become a member of the "Group of 77."

Since March 1979, when Malta rid itself of the last foreign soldier and gained genuine independence from foreign rule, D. Mintoff continued, we have hastened to make up for the lost time during which we were totally isolated from the socialist states. Today the Republic of Malta urges the mighty USSR to accept the hand of friendship extended to it and to strengthen Malta's neutral status with us. The peoples of the Mediterranean have sworn not to allow foreign military bases on their land and they are fully determined to turn the Mediterranean into a nuclear-free zone and to achieve the point where their independent states are guided by the principles of peaceful coexistence and cooperate fully for the sake of a new era of peace under conditions of social progress.

The prime minister then spoke of his desire to develop trade and economic relations and to bring the two countries' peoples closer and noted the commonality of their aims in the Mediterranean region.

In conclusion, D. Mintoff proposed a toast to the health of Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, to the health of his esteemed Soviet hosts, to the health, welfare, and prosperity of the Soviet people, and to Maltese-Soviet cooperation for the sake of peace.

The speeches of N.A. Tikhonov and D. Mintoff were listened to with attention and greeted by applause.

The dinner took place in a friendly atmosphere.

LATE REPORT: GORBACHEV CUTS UK VISIT SHORT

LD211343 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1338 GMT 21 Dec 84

[Text] Soviet delegation leader Mr. Gorbachev has cut short his visit to Scotland and will be leaving Edinburgh airport today for Moscow, said Scottish office.

GREEK INDEPENDENT FOREIGN POLICY VIEWED

LD202339 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2030 GMT 20 Dec 84

[Text] International news agencies and the foreign press are today giving noticeable attention to reports that the Greek Government has officially announced a review of its military doctrine.

This decision by the Papandreou government, notes international affairs journalist Eduard Kovalev, is the logical consequence of the fact that Greece's foreign policy is becoming more independent every day. Another step has been made in Athens that illustrates the independence of the assessment of the international situation being made by the leadership of the PASOK [Panhellenic Socialist Movement] ruling party in Greece and by Prime Minister Papandreou.

The essence of the matter is that in the past official Greek military doctrine was based on the false precondition that there is a potential enemy north of Greece's border, that is, it was claimed that the threat apparently came from the Warsaw Pact states. But now, as Prime Minister Papandreou has stated, Greece considers this conception of a military threat from the north to be totally unrealistic.

The local press interprets the proclamation by the Greek Government of its new military doctrine as an official rejection of a Soviet military threat.

Such statements by the Greek leaders, despite the fact that their country is a member of the NATO bloc, are no longer rare. Quite recently, Papandreou condemned the basic theses of U.S. foreign policy, at the basis of which, in his opinion, is the desire to impose its will with the aid of military force and political and economic pressure. As is known, this autumn Athens refused to take part in the joint American-Greek military maneuvers because Greece did not want to hold maneuvers directed against the Soviet Union or other socialist countries on its territory.

The other day, an official spokesman of the Greek Government announced that his country has no intention of taking part in any NATO maneuvers until such time as its national interests in the Aegean Sea are properly safeguarded.

Greece chose this path, its representatives are saying because the present U.S. Administration is conducting its old militarist and political line, which is approaching dangerous limits. It is the disobedient states of Europe, Asia, Africa, Central and Latin America which are becoming the targets of this U.S. policy. Today, one of those countries is Greece, whose independent policy, although it is implemented within the NATO framework, is causing more and more irritation in Washington and the ruling circles of the North Atlantic bloc. The United States does not care for the opinion of Greece that favors the participation of small countries becoming more weighty in deciding the destinies of the world. Papandreou has urged these countries to come out with peace initiatives, to build bridges, and to strive to implement a new turn toward detente. In this connection, the Greek prime minister recalled the joint declaration of the heads of state and governments of six countries, including Greece, which noted that it is called upon to make more active demostrations for peace, both by worldwide antiwar movements and by governments.

MARCHUK MEETS WITH SPANISH TRADE DELEGATION

LD202258 Moscow TASS in English 2231 GMT 20 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow December 20 TASS -- The visit of our delegation to the Soviet Union reaffirmed the mutual striving to broaden and deepen business links between the two countries, a TASS correspondent has been told by Juan Arenas, president of the state consortium of Spain, "Focoex". At meetings with leaders of the Soviet Committee for Science and Technology Guriy Marchuk and Dzhermen Gvishiani, and also with Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Alexei Manzhulo possibilities and prospects of trade and economic and scientific-technical cooperation were discussed. The general opinion is that links, specifically in electronics, petrochemistry, agro-industrial complex, transport machine-building could become mutually advantageous and durable.

"Focoex" which affiliates more than 60 Spanish firms is ready for the broadest and diversified cooperation with Soviet organisations, stressed Juan Arenas. What is at issue here is not only trade exchange but also the exchange of technologies and licences. Joint construction of industrial projects both in the USSR and Spain, and also in third countries, holds much promise. Such a form of cooperation as integration of production of up-to-date, highly efficient machines, equipment, instruments, also promises much benefit.

Ten firms from our consortium have already established scientific-technical contacts with Soviet organisations, said Juan Arenas. Joint work is under way in the sphere of mineral fertilizers, refrigerator equipment, shoe industry, computer equipment, electrical equipment, transport.

The "Focoex" delegation stayed in Moscow at the invitation of the Soviet Committee on Science and Technology.

LAWYERS GROUP CONDEMNS TUDEH MEMBERS TRIAL

LD200349 Moscow TASS in English 1349 GMT 19 Dec 84

[Text] Brussels December 19 TASS -- The International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL) has strongly condemned the trial on trumped up charges being prepared of members of the Central Committee of the People's Party of Iran (Tudeh).

The statement issued by IADL here notes that encroachments upon human rights are continuing in the Islamic Republic of Iran, which has found its expression in the arbitrary arrests of leaders and activists of political parties, in the conditions in which trials are held and the inhuman treatment of the prisoners. IADL demands an end to the brutal repressions in Iran and observance of the legal norms sealed in the country's constitution.

In this connection, the statement says, IADL draws attention to the trial planned by the authorities against the members of the Tudeh Central Committee, who are being kept in Evin Prison.

The association reports that it has decided to send its observers for the trial -- prominent lawyers of the FRG and France in order to watch the process in place, establish contacts with competent local authorities, visit, if necessary, the prisoners, and press ahead for ensuring guarantees provided for by the universal declaration of human rights vis-a-vis the persons under trial. Yet, the statement points out, the lawyers have not been granted visas for entry into Iran, which they requested through the Iranian consulates in their countries.

IADL has again stressed that the trials in Iran today are a mockery of justice, as the Iranian authorities refuse to admit lawyers as observers, who could impartially observe conformity or nonconformity of these trials with Articles 18 and 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

TASS CITES IRANIAN-IRAQI BATTLE REPORTS

LD182106 Moscow TASS in English 1549 GMT 18 Dec 84

[Text] Baghdad December 18 TASS -- Iraqi Air Force planes today attacked a "major sea target" south of the Island of Khark. Monday Iraqi aviation had fired missiles in the same region at a vessel bound for the island, said a spokesman for the Iraqi High Military Command. He confirmed that Iraqi Armed Forces would continue to blockade the Island of Khark and the approaches to it.

A military communique says that in the past 24 hours fighting continued at a number of sections of the front with both sides using artillery and mortars. As a result of successful operations Iraqi troops inflicted losses in manpower and materiel on the enemy.

Nicosia December 18 TASS -- The IRNA news agency (Iran) reports that in the past 24 hours Iranian artillery shelled and destroyed several Iraqi combat positions, depots and other military installations in the western sector of the front. The agency also reports local fighting in the southern and northern sectors of the front in the past 24 hours.

ROMANOV, PONOMAREV SEE MEMGISTU OFF AT VISIT END

LD201245 Moscow TASS in English 1241 GMT 20 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow December 20 TASS -- Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Socialist Ethiopia, has left Moscow for Berlin today.

At Vnukovo Airport Mengistu Haile Mariam was seen off by Grigoriy Romanov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and other officials.

FURTHER ON AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS GROUP VISIT

Visit Summarized

LD202126 Moscow TASS in English 1904 GMT 20 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow December 20 TASS -- A delegation of the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa led by its President Oliver Tambo stayed in the Soviet Union on December 11-19.

The delegation had a talk with alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Ponomarev and deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee Rostislav Ulyanovskiy. The delegation also had meetings at the Foreign Ministry of the USSR, at the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, other Soviet organisations.

In the course of exchanging oponions on international questions special attention was paid to the situation in the south of Africa. The delegation dwelt on the courageous struggle of the patriotic forces, led by the ANC, against the racist Pretoria regime, on the mounting movement for national liberation of the oppressed majority of the population of South Africa. The delegation expressed profound gratitude to the CPSU, the Soviet Government and the Soviet people for invariable support of this struggle.

It was noted that the heightening of the situation in the south of Africa is linked with the general worsening of the international situation and growing threat of a nuclear war as a result of the policy which is conducted by the U.S. imperialist circles. These circles act as accomplices and supporters of the racist republic of South Africa. The so-called "constructive engagement" of the Washington administration with the apartheid regime has led to the growth of its aggressiveness, heightening of repressions and persecution of opponents of racism in South Africa.

The sides denounced the continuing military provocations on the part of the Republic of South Africa against independent African states, its attempts to hamper attainment of independence by Namibia, to split the anti-racist front in Africa.

The importance of expanding the international movement of solidarity with the just struggle of the peoples in the south of Africa was emphasized.

The Soviet side reaffirmed support for the OAU's activities aimed at final deliverance of Africa from racism and colonialism, expressed solidarity with fighters against the apartheid regime, and voiced the demand that South African political prisoners be immediately released.

The delegation visited the Lenin Mausoleum and laid a wreath there. Flowers were also laid to the graves of the South African revolutionaries John Marx and Mozes Kotane at the Novodevichye Cemetery.

Meeting With Ponomarev

PM201459 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Dec 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "In a Friendly Atmosphere"]

[Text] On 14 December P.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and R.A. Ulyanovskiy, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, met with a delegation of the African National Congress [ANC] of South Africa headed by ANC President O. Tambo.

The delegation spoke about the upsurge of the national liberation struggle which South Africa's patriotic forces are waging under the ANC's leadership against the apartheid regime. It expressed profound gratitude to the CPSU and the Soviet people for their firm and consistent support for that struggle.

The CPSU's representatives declared their immutable solidarity with the fighters for South Africa's freedom. The ANC delegation was informed about the Soviet people's selfless labor in fulfilling the plans for the USSR's economic and social development, about the work on improving the society of developed socialism, and about the persistent efforts of the CPSU and the Soviet state aimed at preserving and strengthening peace.

The participants in the meeting resolutely condemned the aggressive policy being pursued by the Pretoria racists under U.S. patronage against independent African states.

The talks were held in a warm, comradely atmosphere.

CPSU DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS IN VENEZUELA

PM201204 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Dec 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Meeting Held"]

[Text] Caracas, 14 Dec -- A meeting has been held here between Jesus Faira, secretary general of the Communist Party of Venezuela, and members of the Communist Party's leadership, and a CPSU delegation led by K.N. Brutents, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department.

The meeting participants exchanged information on the activity of the CPSU and the Communist Party of Venezuela and advocated the further development of friendly cooperation between them on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

During a discussion of international problems, particularly the situation in Central America, they pointed to the need to achieve a peaceful settlement of the situation and voiced their solidarity with Nicaragua, which is defending its sovereignty and independence against the aggressive actions of U.S. imperialism.

That same day the CPSU delegation had a meeting with Carlos Andres Perez, leader of the Democratic Action Party, former president of Venezuela, and deputy chairman of the Socialist International. During the conversation a number of international problems were broached and the conviction was expressed that the conflict in Central America must be settled peacefully.

The meeting participants noted the advisability of contacts between representatives of political forces of differing orientation and advocated strengthening peace, averting thermonuclear war, and opposing the arms race.

HONDURAN LEADERS 'HAVE SOLD OUT' TO PENTAGON

LD201502 Moscow TASS in English 1442 GMT 20 Dec 84

[Text] San Jose December 20 TASS -- According to a report of news agencies, talks have closed in Honduras between officials and a U.S. military delegation led by General John Chain. The main contents of the talks was a revision of the military agreement between Honduras and the USA, which has been in effect since 1954, with the aim of a further build-up of Washington's military aid to that Central American state. Albeit the results of the talks are not yet known, the observers point out, obviously their main result will be a further militarisation of Honduras and its turning into a Pentagon's base in the region.

Washington's fresh collusion with the Honduran chiefs, who, as a matter of fact, have sold out the country to the Pentagon and the American monopolies, has met with strong protests from the patriotic forces. The coordination committee of the mass public organisations of Honduras has expressed opposition to military alliance with the USA and demanded that all American troops be withdrawn from the country's territory. According to a statement of Napoleon Acevedo, one of the members of its leadership, it is necessary to put an end to a situation when a sovereign state has been turned into a military proving ground of the United States used for aggressive actions against Nicaragua and for struggle against the patriotic forces in El Salvador, Guatemala and other countries in the region.

U.S. SENATE INQUIRY ACCEPTS 'PENTAGON'S LIE'

LD201018 Moscow TASS in English 1003 GMT 20 Dec 84

[Text] Washington December 20 TASS -- The Senate Select Committee on Intelligence of the U.S. Congress has announced that it has made an "inquiry" into press reports on the participation of U.S. military units in subversive operations in the territory of Nicaragua in 1983. It asserts specifically that reports published by the "Knight-Ridder Newspapers" concerning barbarous air attacks by American Airforce helicopters on Nicaragua last year are not true to fact.

One cannot but note the promptness with which "public servants" conducted their "inquiry." It took them -- only one day. And they accepted as the main proof the Pentagon's "assurances" that helicopters of the 160th task force of the U.S. Army, mentioned by the "Knight-Ridder Newspapers", were allegedly not involved in military missions within the territory of Nicaragua. The senators did not even take pains to verify these assertions. They perferred not to believe the evidence given by the relatives of 17 American Airforce pilots who died in the territory of Nicaragua but took on trust the Pentagon's lie that all these pilots allegedly died in the course of routine training flights outside Nicaragua.

CASTRO REJECTS BLAME FOR C. AMERICAN SITUATION

LD202104 Moscow TASS in English 1313 GMT 20 Dec 84

[Text] Bonn December 20 TASS -- The Washington administration does not wish a peaceful settlement in Central America, stressed Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, chairman of the Council of State and the Council of Ministers of the Republic, speaking in an interview with the West German STERN magazine. The USA is out to suppress the liberation struggle in El Salvador and strangle the Sandinist revolution in Nicaragua, he said. Washington's verbiage to the effect that the USA has launched aggressive actions against Nicaragua allegedly to prevent the arrival of aid from the Sandinistas to the revolutionary movement in El Salvador is a blantant lie. If the United States really wished peace in the region there would be no obstacles to it. The USA is opposed to the existence of government independent of it and upholding their countries' national interests, the Cuban leader pointed out.

Fidel Castro rejected Washington's attempt at placing responsibility on Cuba and the Soviet Union for the situation in Central America. It is precisely the United States which has propped up by military force the military regimes in the region over the past fifty years. The USA has never had a stake in the economic development of the states enslaved by it, questions pertaining to the creation of education and health protection systems in them. Nowadays the USA is talking of some programmes, reforms and democracy with the sole aim of preventing victory of the revolution in Central America, the Cuban leader pointed out.

Answering the question whether there is a danger of a direct U.S. invasion in Nicaragua, Fidel Castro said that an aggression of this kind would meet with such heroic resistance from the Nicaraguan people that it would turn into some kind of a Vietnam in Central America for the United States.

AFP: USTINOV'S DEATH OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED IN MOSCOW

PA211220 Paris AFP in Spanish 1215 GMT 21 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow, 21 Dec (AFP) -- It was officially announced in Moscow that Soviet Defense Minister Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov died.

KYODO Report

OW211304 Tokyo KYODO in English 1259 GMT 21 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow, Dec 21 KYODO -- Soviet Defense Minister Marshal Dmitriy F. Ustinov died Friday, a worker at the House of Unions here said. Ustinov was 76. The Hall of Columns of the House of Unions is the place where the lying-in-state of Soviet leaders usually takes place. Lying-in-state and calls of condolence for Ustinov will begin Saturday, the worker, who asked not to be named, said. There was no immediate official confirmation of his death.

TASS ANNOUNCES CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP 'INTERRUPTION'

LD211519 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1505 GMT 21 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow, 21 Dec (TASS) -- The games scheduled for 21 and 24 December of the world chess championship taking place in the Hall of Columns of the House of Unions, are not to take place: An interruption [pereryv] has been announced.

ROUTINE SESSION OF CPSU POLITBURO REPORTED

LD201849 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Dec 84 First Edition p 1

["At the CPSU Central Committee Politburo"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee Politburo at its routine session adopted a decision on the 80th anniversary of the 1905-1907 Russian revolution. It notes that this was the first people's revolution in the era of imperialism, the predominant force of which, the leader of the entire working masses, was the working class. In the vanguard of the people's liberation struggle was the Bolshevik Party, with Vladimir Ilich Lenin at its head, a new type party which effected a unification of revolutionary theory with practice. The soviets of workers, peasants, and soldiers deputies, created by the popular masses, acted as the combat organs of revolutionary power. Vladimir Ilich Lenin saw in them the prototype of the future socialist statehood, which was definitively affirmed by Great October. It has been deemed advisable to widely celebrate the 80th anniversary of the first Russian revolution as a noteworthy event in the history of the party and country, and of the world communist, workers, and national liberation movement. The holding of a series of undertakings was outlined to propagandize the revolutionary traditions and heroic achievements of the Soviet people in socialist construction, of the internal and external policy of the Communist Party and Soviet state in mobilizing the masses for successful fulfillment of the tasks of the 11th 5-Year Plan and a worthy greeting for the 27th CPSU Congress. The text of the decision adopted on this matter will be published in the press.

The Politburo approved the conversation between Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko and Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia Central Committee, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Socialist Ethiopia.

As was noted at the session, the conversation which took place has become a new step in strengthening friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Ethiopia, and reflected the unity of their views on the major problems of the contemporary international situation. Of great importance for the consolidation of these relations is the agreement on developing cooperation between the CPSU and the Workers Party of Ethiopia. The Soviet Union will continue to give support and assistance to the Ethiopian people in overcoming the consequences of the serious natural disaster, in building a new life. It rates highly the firm position of Socialist Ethiopia, which is standing up to the pressure of imperialism and neocolonialism, and its consistent struggle to strengthen the unity and cohesion of the independent African states.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo discussed and approved the results of the Moscow talks between a CPSU delegation headed by Comrade Chernenko and a delegation of the Communist Party of Japan, [JCP] head by Miyamoto, chairman of the JCP Central Committee. It was noted that these talks, which were held in a constructive spirit and an atmosphere of comradely mutual understanding, disclosed the unanimity of the two parties on the question of the pressing need to strive to take radical measures directed at preventing nuclear war, at achieving a full ban and liquidation of nuclear weapons. At the same time, both parties recognize the importance of implementing steps promoting progress towards this goal, including not allowing militarization of space. Cooperation between the CPSU and the JCP in the directions mentioned, despite the differences existing on some other matters, can contribute to the mobilization of world public opinion and all peace-loving forces in the struggle for the solution of these historic tasks.

The results of Comrade Tikhonov's talks and the conversations of Comrades Chernenko and Gromyko with Prime Minister Mintoff of the Republic of Malta were studied and approved. During the talks and conversations topical questions dealt with included further developing mutually advantageous Soviet-Maltese relations, and also the problem of ensuring international security in Europe and in the Mediterranean Sea, transforming it into a zone of stable peace and cooperation.

The Politburo listened to a report by Comrade Ponomarev on the Prague meeting devoted to the work of the magazine PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALIZMA. This meeting showed the common approach by the parties represented to questions of stepping up the struggle of Communists and all antiwar forces against the arms race. It showed a further intensification of the tendencies of consolidation of international links and interaction of communist and workers parties, an important instrument in whose development the magazine PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALIZMA is intended to be. At the session of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo there also was a study of some other questions of internal and external policy, of the struggle for peace and mutual understanding of peoples.

PRAVDA REPORTS SUPREME SOVIET NOMINATIONS

PM211006 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 21 December in its First Edition on pages 1-3 carries an 8,000-word TASS report, entitled "The People's High Trust; Proposing of Candidates for Deputyships Begins," on meetings at enterprises throughout the USSR at which workers proposed Soviet leaders for nomination for deputyships in the supreme soviets of the union republics. The nominations are reported in PRAVDA in the following order:

K.U. Chernenko received the nomination for deputy of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet for Kuybyshev Electoral Okrug (Moscow city) at the "Khromatron" Production Association meeting and also at meetings at the Moscow V.V. Kuybyshev "Elektrozavod" Production Association, and the Moscow "Sokol" Sewn Goods Production Association.

At a meeting of the Moscow "Second Watch and Clock Plant" Production Association, N.A. Tikhonov received the nomination for the RSFSR Frunzenskiy Electoral Okrug.

A meeting at the Moscow Television Plant nominated M.S. Gorbachev for the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Moscow Kiyevskiy Electoral Okrug.

V.V. Grishin was nominated for the RSFSR Supreme Soviet's Veshnyakovskiy Electoral Okrug at a meeting of the Moscow "Prozhektor" Plant.

D.F. Ustinov received the nomination for the RSFSR Kovrovskiy Electoral Okrug at a meeting of the Degtarev Plant in the city of Kovrov.

A meeting of workers of a machine building plant in the city of Kaliningrad near Moscow nominated A.A. Gromyko as RSFSR Supreme Soviet deputy for Kaliningradskiy Electoral Okrug.

Then follow two reports where two leaders already nominated are proposed for candidature in different RSFSR electoral okrugs in conjunction with another named candidate (hereinafter described as "honorary nomination"): Grishin and Chernenko.

Romanov is nominated for the RSFSR Smolninskiy Electoral Okrug at a meeting at Leningrad's S.M. Kirov Combine.

Workers at the "Barnaulskiy" Sovkhoz, Altay Kray, nominated G.A. Aliyev for the RSFSR's Tsentralnyy Electoral Okrug.

V.I. Vorotnikov received the nomination for the RSFSR's Krasnooktyabrskiy Electoral Okrug at a meeting at the "Krasnyy Oktryabr" Metallurgical Plant.

Then follow reports on honorary nominations:

Chernenko, Tikhonov, and Chernenko again.

M.S. Solomentsev is nominated for the RSFSR Miasskiy Electoral Okrug at a meeting of the Uralskiy Automotive Plant in the city of Miass, Chelyabinsk Oblast.

Honorary nominations are recorded for Vorotnikov and Tikhonov for RSFSR constituencies, and then for Chernenko at a Ukrainian SSR constituency.

V.V. Shcherbitskiy was nominated at a meeting of the Dnepropetrovsk Coke and Chemical Plant for the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet Bagleyskiy Electoral Okrug.

Shcherbitskiy then receives one honorary nomination.

At meetings in Belorussia Chernenko, Tikhonov, and Ustinov received honorary nominations for Belorussian constituences.

Meetings in Uzbekistan nominated Chernenko and Gorbachev for two Uzbek constituencies on an honorary basis.

Chernenko was nominated on an honorary basis for a Kazakh SSR constituency.

A meeting at the "Bakhbakhtinskiy" Rice-Growing Sovkhoz in Alma-Ata Oblast nominated D.A. Kunayev for the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Bakanasskiy Electoral Okrug. Kunayev received a further, honorary nomination.

Meetings in Georgia nominated Chernenko and and as an honorary candidate, and likewise Romanov.

Aliyev received an honorary nomination for an Azerbaijan constituency.

Chernenko received an honorary nomination for a Lithuanian constituency. Chernenko was also nominated on an honorary basis for a Latvian constituency.

At meetings in Kirgizia honorary nominations are recorded for Chernenko and Gorbachev.

Honorary nominations for Tajikistan constiuencies are recorded for Chernenko and Solomentsev.

In Armenia Chernenko and Gromyko received honorary nominations.

Chernenko was nominated on an honorary basis at meetings in Turkmenia and Estonia.

Excluding the nominations recorded where each particular leader will run as sole candidate, the tally of "honorary nominations" in this issue of PRAVDA is as follows:

Chernenko	eighteen;
Tikhonov	three;
Gorbachev	two;
Grishin	one;
Ustinov	one;
Gromyko	one;
Romanov	one;
Aliyev	one;
Vorotnikov	one;
Solomentsev	one;
Shcherbitskiy	one;
Kunayev	one;

More Nominations Reported

LD201843 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 20 Dec 84

[Excerpt] The following have been proposed as candidate deputies for the highest organ of state power of the Russian Federation:

-- Kuznetsov, Vasiliy Vasiliyevich, for the Elektrostalskiy electoral constituency, Moscow Oblast;

-- Kapitonov, Ivan Vasiliyevich, for the Podolskiy city electoral constituency, Moscow Oblast;

-- Chebrikov, Viktor Mikhaylovich, for the Leninskiy electoral constituency, city of Vladivostok;

-- Zimyanin, Mikhail Vasiliyevich, for the Zheleznodorozhnyy electoral constituency, city of Voronezh;

-- Ligachev, Yegor Kuzmich, for the Avtozavodskiy electoral constituency, city of Tolyatti;

-- Dolgikh, Vladimir Ivanovich, for the Nobolipetskiy electoral constituency, city of Lipetsk;

-- Ryzhkov, Nikolay Ivanovich, for the Zavodskoy electoral constituency, city of Novosibirsk;

-- Rusakov, Konstantin Viktorovich, for the Proletarskiy electoral constituency, city of Rostov on Don;

-- Ponomarev, Boris Nikolayevich, for the Zavodskoy electoral constituency, city of Saratov;

-- Demichev, Petr Nilovich, for the Kirovskiy electoral constituency, city of Yaroslavl;

-- Shevardnadze, Eduard Amvrosyevich, has been nominated for the Rukhskiy electoral constituency, Zudgidskiy Rayon, Georgian SSR.

Among those proposed as candidate deputies for the supreme soviets of union republics are front-ranking workers, agricultural workers, and representatives of the people's intelligentsia.

EDUCATION MINISTER PROKOFYEV REPLACED 20 DEC

LD201654 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 20 Dec 84

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Comrade Sergey Georgiyevich Shcherbakov USSR minister of education, releasing Comrade Mikhail Alekseyevich Prokofyev from this post in accordance with his own request on health grounds. The CPSU Central Committee Politburo has expressed gratitude to Comrade Mikhail Alekseyevich Prokofyev, CPSU Central Committee member, for his conscientious work for the good of the party and the people.

ALIYEV AWARDS LENIN ORDER TO MEDICAL ACADEMY

LD142304 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 14 Dec 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Excerpt] In Moscow today in the Hall of Columns of the House of Unions there was a festive meeting devoted to the presentation of the Order of Lenin to the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences.

It was given this lofty award for its great services to the development of medical science and public health care. A speech was delivered at the meeting by Comrade Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who was warmly welcomed by those present.

[Begin Aliyev recording] Esteemed comrades: Permit me on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers to cordially congratulate you, the whole collective of the academy and all those who watch over the health of Soviet people, on this lofty award which has crowned the 40th anniversary of valiant labor in a most important sector of communist construction. [applause]

It is with particular satisfaction that I convey to you, dear comrades, and through you to the more than 6-million-strong detachment of workers in Soviet medical science and health care, warm congratulations and wishes for fresh scientific achievements and fresh success in guarding and strengthening the health of our people from Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. [applause]

We can say with legitimate pride, comrades, that today the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences is one of the most powerful centers of medical thought in the world. And the award of the Order of Lenin to the academy is a nationwide recognition of its merits and its extremely high scientific authority. [applause] It is also a confirmation of the achievements by the socialist society led and directed by the Communist Party in the exceptionally complex and important business of guarding and strengthening the health of all the country's population. The academy has made a considerable contribution not only to the development of Soviet medical thought, but also to the formation of the model of a Soviet learned medic, doctor, and representative of the truly popular intelligentsia. The supreme award of the homeland that is being presented to the academy today is a worthy assessment of the work by all generations of scientists, doctors, and health care workers -- all those whose efforts over many years have secured the high level of our medicine today. [applause]

The implementation of the planned strategy for the development of Soviet health care requires, as Comrade Chernenko points out, constant concern and further improvement of the elimination of existing shortcomings. It will be right if such a mood of being exacting and demanding in a party way determines also the atmosphere of our celebration today. This is all the more justified by the fact that now, in the stage of developed socialism when our possibilities have widened considerably, more and more new tasks are facing health care and thus medical science also. It involves fully ensuring the right guaranteed by the constitution to health care, totally satisfying the Soviet people's requirements for all types of medical aid and prophylactic services, and prolonging active longevity. Such is the main social requirement that society makes today on medical men of learning and the whole system of Soviet health care.

The figure of the doctor among our people has always been surrounded by a special aura and to a large extent has personified the intelligentsia of our fatherland. To hold sacred the people's respect and the honor of a medical worker and to multiply the services of medicine to the people -- this is the primary working and civic duty of the local doctor, the nurse, the specialist in the rayon or the ministry, and the celebrated scientist. [applause][end recording]

Comrade Aliyev read the decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and pinned the Order of Lenin to the banner of the Academy of Medical Sciences.

On behalf of the medical men of learning Academician Blokhin, president of the academy, expressed profound gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Soviet government, and Comrade Chernenko for the lofty award.

Those who delivered speeches gave the assurance that medical men of learning will apply all their efforts, knowledge, and experience to ensure a further upsurge in Soviet health care and to meet worthily the 27th CPSU Congress.

SHEVARDNADZE AT GEORGIAN SUPREME SOVIET SESSION

LD151642 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 15 Dec 84

[Text] A program for further raising the economy and the workers' prosperity was set today at a Georgian Supreme Soviet session which approved the republic's development plan and budget for next year. The deputies devoted primary attention to reserves of public production efficiency, and to strengthening positive changes in the republic's economy. Attention was drawn to the need for the consistent improvement of the economic mechanism. In 1985, there will be an increase in Georgia's national income amounting to 106 million rubles more than the average in previous years of the 5-year plan.

Taking part in the session was Comrade Shevardnadze, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and Georgian Communist Party first secretary.

ROMANOV, LIGACHEV AT DEPARTMENT HEADS CONFERENCE

LD191829 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 19 Dec 84

[Text] A conference of heads of departments of administrative organs at the central committees of Communist Parties of union republics, kraykoms, and obkoms has been held at the CPSU Central Committee. There was discussion of tasks for further strengthening socialist legality and law and order in light of the decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and the instructions of Comrade Chernenko.

A report on this matter was delivered by Comrade Savinkin, chief of the Administrative Organs Department of the CPSU Central Committee. A report by Comrade Drugov, first deputy chief of the Administrative Organs Department at the CPSU Central Committee, on the work of party committees in fulfilling the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee on the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945 and on strengthening the military-patriotic education of young people and preparing them for service in the USSR Armed Forces was also discussed.

Comrade Ligachev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, took part in the work of the conference. Comrade Romanov, member of the Politburo and secreatry of the CPSU Central Committee, addressed those taking part in the conference.

SOLOMENTSEV AT MOSCOW OBLAST COMMITTEE MEETING

LD121924 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] A conference took place at the Moscow Oblast Committee of the CPSU today. It discussed the work practices and the tasks of party control of the Moscow party organization in further strengthening discipline, intensifying the fight against violations of the Communist code of morals, and exchanging accumulated experience.

In his report, Comrade Konotop, first secretary of the Moscow Oblast party committee, stressed that at present the main attention should be concentrated on sections that are lagging behind and on enterprises and organizations that have run up arrears against the plans of the 5-year plan period. The conference was addressed by Comrade Solomentsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Party Control Committee attached to the Central Committee.

KOMMUNIST ARTICLE BY CHERNENKO OUTLINED

LD211349 Moscow TASS in English 1327 GMT 21 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow December 21 TASS -- In its last issue of 1984 the magazine KOMMUNIST of the CPSU Central Committee published an article by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Konstantin Chernenko entitled "To the Level of Demands of Developed Socialism". It is devoted to topical problems of theory, the CPSU's strategy and tactics at the present stage. Konstantin Chernenko notes that as it prepares for its regular 27th congress the party finds it necessary to make an all-round analysis of the road traversed, to make a precise scientific evaluation of the present state of affairs and to show the entire novelty and great complexity of the resultant tasks. The article contains a scientific characteristic of developed socialism as a special, socially necessary stage of the first phase of the communist socio-economic formation. The author stressed that "before solving the tasks connected directly with the building of communism it is necessary to pass through a historically lengthy stage of developed socialism." Konstantin Chernenko dwells in detail on the complex of problems which he unites under the concept of "perfecting socialism that has been built in the USSR". He outlines the tasks in the field of intensifying the economy, deepening processes leading to the assertion of a non-class socialist society and developing the political system in the USSR.

The second section of the article contains an analysis of the Soviet Union's economic system. The author points out in particular that the Soviet economy "has closely approached the line at which qualitative shifts and changes in it have become, so to say, an imperative necessity". The economic strength of the USSR is such, the author writes, "that today they enable us -- or to be more precise -- even oblige us to set ourselves a major task of programmatic significance: to ensure the country's advance to the highest world level of productivity of social labor." The article also formulates the task of qualitative transformation of productive forces, perfection of management of the entire national economy. In this connection Konstantin Chernenko makes note of the growing interconnection between economic and social progress of the country.

The third, final, section of the article is devoted to the perfection of the political system of Soviet society. "The entire practice of world socialism convincingly testifies (that) the creation and successful functioning of the new social system is possible only given the guiding activities of the Communist Party", Konstantin Chernenko writes. "With every new historical phase...the guiding role of the party is growing. This is an objective law." The article proves the untenability of the stance of various "renovators" and "improvers" of socialism who advocate narrowing the sphere of the party guidance.

"From the principled point of view," Konstantin Chernenko writes, "attempts at limiting the range of the party's guiding influence with any one sphere are unsound first of all because it is impossible to treat the interests of the working class and of all working people, which the party expresses, either as purely economic or purely social or ideological." The author devotes much attention to the perfection of the style of the party organisations' activities, the work among the cadres, and to the unity of the ideological and organizational activities.

COSMOS-1615 EARTH SATELLITE LAUNCHED 20 DEC

LD210818 Moscow TASS in English 0806 GMT 21 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow December 21 TASS -- The Soviet Union launched another artificial earth satellite of the "Cosmos" series, "Cosmos-1615", December 20, 1984. The satellite carries scientific instruments designed for continuing exploration of outer space. The satellite was placed into an orbit with the following parameters: initial period of revolution -- 93.9 minutes, maximum distance from the earth's surface (apogee) -- 501 kilometers - minimum distance from the earth's surface (perigee) -- 437 kilometers, inclination of the orbit -- 65.9 degrees.

The equipment carried by the satellite is functioning normally. The coordinating and computing center is processing incoming data.

PROJECT TO MAKE COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITES OBSOLETE

LD201905 Moscow TASS in English 0958 GMT 20 Dec 84

["A TV Link-Without Satellites" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow December 20 TASS -- The realisation of a project which has been worked out by Soviet scientists will make it possible to give up many communications satellites.

By using the property of a powerful radio wave to concentrate plasma into a clot the formation of which was earlier ascribed only to cosmic rays, the scientists intend to create a cloud of "hot" charged particles in the ionosphere. It may serve as an excellent "mirror" for television waves. Moreover, the mirror cloud can be given such forms and properties that it will send radio and television signals back to strictly defined regions on earth's surface.

L. Lobachevskiy, director of the Institute of Terrestrial Magnetism, Ionosphere and Propagation of the Radio Waves of the USSR Academy of Sciences, where the project has been worked out, has pointed out in an interview with journalists that powerful electromagnetic pulses will not destroy the ionosphere which reliably shields the earth from deadly cosmic rays. On the contrary, the pulses increase the concentration of ions in the near-earth plasma and, it means, its shielding properites as well.

The purpose of the research being conducted by the scientists is not only to get to know better "our common home", the earth. Among practical tasks which are now being solved there are both commonplace ones -- such as, for example, forecasting interruptions of radio communication -- and almost fantastic ones. In its plans for the future, mankind sets great hopes on oribital power stations with huge panels of solar-cell batteries. Power produced by them is intended to be transmitted to earth by means of superhigh frequency beams. But how will the beams penetrate the ionosphere? what changes will they bring about for it? And how should undesirable consequences be avoided? Science should give answers to these and to many other questions before thousands of manmade suns will start shining in the skies.

LAUNCHING OF VEGA-2 ON 21 DEC ANNOUNCED

LD211335 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 21 Dec 84

[Text] The automatic station Vega-2 en route to Venus and Halley's Comet -- a TASS report:

In accordance with the research program for outer space and the planets of the solar system, the launching of the Vega-2 automatic interplanetary station took place in the Soviet Union on 21 December.

In design and assignment, the Vega-2 station is on a par with Vega-1, which was launched on 15 December 1984. As already reported, the flight program envisages scientific research of Venus and Halley's Commet. The Vega-2 station will first deliver a descent module and aerostat probe to Venus and will then be directed toward Halley's Comet.

The launching of the two automatic interplanetary stations will provide the opportunity to increase the duration of scientific measurements of the characteristics of Halley's Comet, as well as carrying out research into various regions of Venus.

According to measurement data, the parameters of the trajectory of the Vega-2 stations are functioning normally. The scientific information from the station will reach the Institute of Space Research of the USSR Academy of Sciences for processing and analysis by joint participants in the experiment and specialists from Austria, Bulgaria, Hungary, GDR, Poland, France, FRG, and Czechoslovakia.

The Vega-2 station, like the Vega-1 station, will reach the environs of Venus in the middle of June, 1985, and will travel close to Halley's Comet in March, 1986.

The creation and launching of the space apparatus, which is designed to fulfill a complex, multistage scientific-technical program, consistent with the drawing together of two heavenly bodies, the landing on the planet and studying of the comet in its flight path, is a new achievement of Soviet science and technology and a vivid testimony to the high effectiveness of international cooperation in the peaceful conquest of outer space.

BRIEFS

LASER MEASUREMENT BREAKTHROUGH -- At the scientific research center of the USSR State Committee for Standards, scientists for the first time have been able to conduct measurements in millionths of a meter using laser instruments. The new method is used for measuring the elements of integrated circuits and will produce an economic effect of up to R1 million per year by improving product quality and eliminating waste. It will also promote unification of standards of measurement. [Summary] [Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 13 Dec 84 LD]

NEW SHIPPING VESSEL -- A refrigerated motorized vessel bearing the name of the distinguished figure of the Communist Party and Soviet state, Arvid Yanovich Pelshe, arrived in Ventspis today. The ship, constructed by Polish shipbuilders, is getting ready for its first transatlantic trip on the USSR-Cuba-USSR service link. The "MV Arvid Pelshe" is designated for carrying fruit and other foodstuffs. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 5 Dec 84 LD]

AKHROMEYEV OUTLINES ARMY PARTY MEMBERS' TASKS

PM210905 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Dec 84 Second Edition p 3

[Correspondent Colonel B. Pokholenchuk report: "Increasing Vigilance, Strengthening Combat Readiness: Meeting of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff Party Aktiv"]

[Text] A meeting of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff party aktiv has discussed questions of improving party organizations' organizational and political activity aimed at fulfilling the tasks set by the USSR defense minister in Armed Forces training in light of the demands of the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and the instructions of Comrade K.U. Chernenko. A report was delivered by Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister.

The tasks involved in building and training the Armed Forces, he noted, are being resolved, while the international situation deteriorates and the danger of war increases. To achieve military superiority the United States has launched an unprecendentedly large-scale arms race and is drawing its partners into the orbit of its military preparations, creating new bases in different parts of the world, deploying forward-based troop groupings, and setting up strike forces including those of their allies. The imperialist states have geared many military and technical programs toward achieving these goals and have harnessed their mighty scientific potential and a considerable part of their economy to it. Within its space strategy the United States is developing new types of weapons, including those which operate on new physical principles, and is reorganizing its general-purpose forces.

In this situation there is just one conclusion for us: The graver the threat to the USSR's security and the socialist community becomes, the greater the motherland's defense capability must be.

Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev drew party organizations' attention to the need for a further increase in actively fulfilling the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee February, April, and October (1984) Plenums and in implementing the guidelines contained in Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speech at the 15 November CPSU Central Committee Politburo session and in his greeting to the participants in the recent all-union scientific-practical conference on ideological work. The speaker described in detail the tasks facing the General Staff in the sphere of combat and mobilization readiness, the field, air, and sea training of troops and naval forces, the operational preparation of military cadres, the creation and assimilation of new types of weapons and combat hardware, the improvement of troop control, the development of military and scientific work, and the increasing of organization and discipline at all levels. Party organizations' efforts and work style were analyzed in accordance with this, and ways of increasing the activeness and effectiveness of work were noted.

Party organizations, the speaker continued, must work to increase Communists' personal responsibility for their assigned area of work and the initiative and personal efficiency shown in resolving the tasks set by the USSR defense minister; they must be more demanding toward party members, and they must improve the system of monitoring performance. It is necessary to maintain an atmosphere of creativity and efficiency in party collectives, to develop criticism and self-criticesm, and to inculcate a bolshevik-style directness in the assessment of shortcomings both in one's own apparatus and among the troops. "The most important criterion of party-mindedness today," Comrade K.U. Chernendo pointed out, "is not only how a Communist works and behaves, but also how resolutely and actively he combats shortcomings and strives for a general improvement of the situation."

The report discussed measures to step up party organizational, ideological, and mass political work in connection with the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War, the 30th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact, and the approaching elections to union republic and autonomous republic supreme soviets and local soviets. The direct preparation for the next party congress places great tasks before party organizations, the speaker stressed. Special attention must be given to stepping up socialist competition in the Army and Navy under the slogan "Let us devote our selfless military labor to the 40th anniversary of the great victory and the 27th CPSU Congress!"

Speakers in the debate on the report were Communists V.M. Shabanov, S.A. Kikov, A.I. Gribkov, A.I. Belov, V.S. Filimonov, G.A. Morozov, A.I. Losev, and S.M. Chekmarev. Participating in the work of the party aktiv meeting were V.I. Drugov, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Administrative Organs Department; and Admiral A.I. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

MARSHAL KURKOTKIN ADDRESSES COMMISSION SESSION

PM181003 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Dec 84 Second Edition p 2

[Report by unnamed "our correspondent": "Improving the Troops' Daily Life"]

[Text] A session of the commission for holding the all-Army conference on the improvement of the troops' daily life and the all-army review and competition for the best garrison in terms of material and daily living conditions has been held. Opening the session, Marshal of the Soviet Union S. Kurkotkin, USSR deputy defense minister and chief of the USSR Armed Forces Rear Services, stressed that preparation for the all-Army conference, scheduled for June next year, involves a large amount of multilevel work by commanders, political organizers, party and Komsomol organizations, and rear services workers.

The report delivered by Colonel General P. Sysov, first deputy chief of the USSR Armed Forces Rear Services, and the speeches delivered by members of the commission noted that the struggle for exemplary military daily life should be organically combined with the process of the personnel's training and education and become an avenue in socialist competition for a worthy greeting to the 40th anniversary of the great victory and the 27th CPSU Congress. The reviews and competitions held in the districts, groups of forces, and fleets for the best troop (ship) and financial economic unit, medical institution, and trade and consumer services enterprise have helped to reveal as yet unused reserves and to find ways of implementing projected plans. The task is to seek a further improvement in the provision of consumer services for garrisons and in stepping up the struggle for economy and thrift and the correct use of material assets earmarked for the Army and Navy. This helps the further improvement of the troops' daily life and therefore the successful solution of the tasks of combat readiness.